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Indian Labour Gazette

LABOUR BUREAU • GOVERNMENT OF INDIA • MINISTRY OF LABOUR

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INDUSTRIAL AWARDS IN INDIA—AN ANALYSIS

LABOUR BUREAU PUBLICATION NO. 9

*Issued by
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The awards, etc., analysed in this monograph cover a period from 1939 to 1950 and deal with such topics as jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunals, minimum wages, dearness allowance, night shift allowance, leave and holidays with pay, profit sharing and profit bonus, provision for the future of workers, compensation for involuntary unemployment, payment of wages during a period of strike or lockout, retrenchment and reinstatement. It also contains appendices in tabular form showing basic minimum wages, dearness allowance, leave with pay, provident fund and gratuity recommended by Adjudicators, etc., and legislative provisions regarding holidays with pay in various countries.

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Indian Labour Gazette

Vol. IX]

July, 1951

[No. 1

PRODUCTION IN THE PAPER MILL INDUSTRY IN INDIA, 1950

The paper mill industry in India made considerable progress during the second world war (1939-45). Production of paper and paper board (excluding straw board) increased to about 1,08,000 tons in 1945 as compared to a total production of 53,000 tons in 1937 in spite of the fact that the period was one of difficulties for the industry as imports of wood pulp had to be curtailed drastically on account of war-time import difficulties. Fortunately, however, certain raw materials like bamboo and *sabai* grass were available at home in plenty and there was an increasing demand for paper. The need for self-sufficiency gave an impetus to the industry and utmost efforts were made to produce the maximum possible with the resources available.

The peak level of production attained in 1945 could not however be kept up during the post-war period as the mills had to consider the question of quality as well, especially as world competition in paper had once again revived with the end of the war. Production in 1946 thus dropped to about 1,06,000 tons.

The partition of India had its effects on the paper mill industry also. Some of the bamboo yielding areas were lost to Pakistan with the result that the supplies of this essential raw material to the mills in Bengal considerably diminished. Supplies of rosin, salt, lime and rags which used to be available from West Pakistan were also not forthcoming. A number of trained workers in the industry migrated to Pakistan and new workers had to be recruited in their places. The transport position became very acute and a number of mills had to close down for a short period due to non-availability of raw materials. In addition, there were a number of work-stoppages resulting from industrial disputes and about 1,17,130 mandays were lost to the industry during 1947 as against 14,389 in 1946. All these factors and others such as the reduction in hours of work affected considerably the production of paper and paper board in 1947, which dropped by more than 12 per cent. below the 1946 level.

Conditions, however, improved considerably after 1947 and there was a gradual increase in production during 1948 and 1949. Efforts were made to find the essential raw materials from new sources in Bihar and Orissa for the mills in Bengal. The State Governments were requested to accord to the paper mills long-period leases of bamboo and grass forests at favourable rates so that they could develop these areas to ensure a steady supply of raw materials. Plans were worked out for the turn-round of wagons required for the movement of raw materials and finished goods to and from the paper mills. Coal freight concessions were granted to the mills in the form of a rebate of 12½ per cent. There were fewer disputes resulting in

strikes and lockouts and the number of mandays lost dropped to 5,486 in 1948 and 14,099 in 1949. As a result of all these improvements production increased during these years. The installed capacity has also increased by about 5,000 tons during 1949 as a result of the resumption of manufacture by the Sirpur Paper Mills and the Andhra Paper Mills.

Annual figures of production for the years 1946 to 1949 and monthly figures for the year 1950 are given in the following table and the index numbers of production have been worked out on the average monthly output of 1946 to indicate the current trends. These figures relate to 16 leading mills which account for the bulk of paper production in India.

TABLE I

Production of Paper and Paper Board

| 1 | | | | | | | | Output in tons | Output as per cent. of monthly average for 1946 | Index* (Base: 1946=100) |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1946 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1,05,993 | 100 | 100 |
| 1947 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 93,090 | 87.8 | 87.8 |
| 1948 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 97,905 | 91.6 | 91.6 |
| 1949 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1,03,194 | 97.4 | 97.4 |
| 1950 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8,287 | 93.8 | 92.0 |
| February | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8,451 | 95.7 | 103.0 |
| March | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9,109 | 103.1 | 101.1 |
| April | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8,740 | 98.9 | 100.2 |
| May | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9,526 | 107.8 | 105.7 |
| June | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8,736 | 99.9 | 100.2 |
| July | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9,271 | 105.0 | 103.0 |
| August | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9,376 | 106.2 | 104.2 |
| September | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9,413 | 106.6 | 108.0 |
| October | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8,990 | 101.8 | 99.8 |
| November | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9,316 | 105.5 | 100.9 |
| December | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9,692 | 109.7 | 107.5 |
| Total, 1950 | | | | | | | | 1,08,907 | 102.7 | 102.7 |

Source: *Monthly Statistics of Production of Selected Industries in India*, Ministry of Industry and Supply. (Based on information from 16 mills).

It appears from these statistics that the output in 1950 exceeded that of 1949. The output during 1950 was 5.5 per cent. higher than the output in 1949 and 2.7 per cent. higher than the output in 1946.

During 1950 there was a considerable increase in the installed capacity of the industry due to the opening of a new pulp section and

$$\frac{\text{*Monthly output} \times 12 \times 100}{\text{Output in 1946}}$$

$$\times \frac{30.4}{\text{No. of days in the month}}$$

erection of one more paper machine in the Orient Paper Mills, Brajrajnagar (Orissa) and the addition of new paper machine in the Sirpur Paper Mills, Sirpur (Hyderabad). In addition, various improvements in machinery were reported to have been made in many of the mills during 1949-50. Extensions were made to the bamboo pulp plant in the Titaghar Paper Mills which included additional digesters and pulp washers. An old paper making machine was dismantled in the mill at Kankinarah and a new modern machine was installed in its place. Additional beaters with new electric driving motors and an additional stream turbine to generate power were also installed in this mill. Some of the plants in the mill at Raniganj were being mechanised and further extension work was reported to be in progress. Parts of the paper machine were replaced in the mill at Poona. A new bleach tower and new pumps were erected in the mill at Saharanpur. The implementation of an elaborate reconstruction and modernisation programme was reported to be in progress in the mill at Punalur (Travancore).

(2) EMPLOYMENT

Statistics of employment relating to the 16 mills covered by the production statistics show an increase of over 9 per cent. in the average daily employment from 20,600 in July 1949 to 22,533 in July 1950. A table showing the average daily employment in each of the mills in July 1949 and July 1950 as reported by the mills is given below. The paper mill at Sirpur has been mainly responsible for the increase in employment.

TABLE II

Average Daily Employment in Paper Mills†

| Name of the Mill | July, 1949 | July, 1950 |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Titaghar (Nos. 1 & 2) | 6,828 | 6,144 |
| Bengal | 2,556 | 2,514 |
| Indian | 1,031 | 1,014 |
| Orient | 1,135 | 1,249 |
| Andhra | 225 | 468 |
| Sirpur | 1,441 | 3,753 |
| Mysore | 849 | 832 |
| Punalur | 867 | 871 |
| Deccan | 443 | 476 |
| Western India | 68 | 87 |
| Gujarat | 743 | 669 |
| Shree Gopal | 1,641 | 1,752 |
| Star | 749 | 764 |
| Upper India | 714 | 355 |
| Rohtas | 1,307 | 1,580 |
| Total | 20,600 | 22,533 |

† From the data collected by the Labour Bureau.

(3) INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There was no major strike or lockout in the industry during 1950. The total time-loss recorded during the year was only 1,139 mandays and that too in the smaller mills not covered by the production statistics. There was, however, a *hartal* on the 6th February in the Titaghar Paper Mills involving about 2,500 workers as a protest against the arrest of certain members of the Indian Paper Mills Employees' Union. There were also some slow-down strikes in certain departments of the same mill in February, March and April, 1950 but the time-loss due to these was inconsiderable.

(4) STOPPAGES OF WORK NOT CONNECTED WITH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Another factor affecting production is the closure of mills or departments of mills due to shortage of raw materials, accumulation of stocks, breakdown of machinery, etc. Among the larger mills, the only closure of this type reported during the year was in the Upper India Couper Paper Mills, Lucknow. The mill was closed on the 24th May on account of accumulation of stocks and the closure, affecting 733 workers, continued for about 5 weeks. The mill was reopened on the 1st July but with a reduced complement of 367 workers. Closures were also reported in the United Board and Paper Mills, Cossipore (West Bengal), Rewa Board and Paper Mills, Umaria (Vindhya Pradesh) and the Purnima Straw Board and Paper Mills, Moodbidri (Madras), but these mills are not covered by the production statistics. Occasional play-offs were also reported in the Star Paper Mills at Saharanpur and the Meerut Straw Board Mills at Meerut involving a total time-loss of 165 and 8,640 mandays respectively. The statistics are, however, not complete and it is possible that there were similar play-offs in the mills in the other parts of the country.

(5) ABSENTEEISM

Apart from stoppages of work, there is one other important factor, *viz.*, absenteeism, which affects production. In the paper mill industry, absenteeism, though not higher than in other factory industries in India, is still considerable varying from month to month from about 9 per cent. to about 14 per cent. on an average. The figures relating to the percentage of absenteeism worked out on the basis of data furnished by the mills for the months of January 1950 and July 1950 are given below in respect of some of the large units covered by the production statistics. These figures include absence with leave but exclude absence due to strike, lockout or employer-ordered lay-off.

TABLE III
Percentage of Absenteeism in Selected Paper Mills

| | January, 1950 | July, 1950 |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Titaghar (1 and 2) | 11.6 | 18.9 |
| Bengal | 9.5 | 9.7 |
| Indian | 10.4 | 8.9 |
| Orient | 6.8 | 8.4 |
| Sirpur | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Andhra | 9.1 | 6.1 |
| Mysore | 24.1 | 19.4 |
| Deccan | 10.6 | 10.2 |

Comparative figures for 1948-49 and 1949-50 available in respect of five of the leading mills, namely the mills at Titaghar, Kankinarah, Raniganj, Brajrajnagar and Poona, show that while in the mills at Titaghar and Kankinarah the percentage of absenteeism increased from 13.8 in 1948-49 to 14.8 in 1949-50, in the mills at Brajrajnagar and Poona, it declined from 8.2 to 7.7 and from 15.0 to 11.8 respectively. At Raniganj the percentage recorded a fractional fall and remained at 9.4.

(6) PROFITS

A brief reference may be made here to the latest position regarding the profits of the industry. A statement showing the rates of dividends declared by eight of the leading paper mills since 1946 is given below :

TABLE IV

Dividends declared in the Paper Mill Industry, 1946-1950
(Dividend rates per cent. per annum)

| Name of Company | 1946 | | 1947 | | 1948 | | 1949 | | 1950 |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1st half | 2nd half | 1st half | 2nd half | 1st half | 2nd half | 1st half | 2nd half | 1st half |
| 1. Bengal Paper | Rs. 45 | Rs. 45 | Rs. 33 | Rs. 33 | Rs. 33 | Rs. 10 | Rs. 10 | Rs. 10 | Rs. 10 |
| 2. Indian Paper Pulp* | 12 | 12 | 6 | — | — | 6 | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| 3. Mysore Paper† | 7½ | — | 7½ | — | 6½ | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| 4. Orient Paper* | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 5. Shree Gopal Paper | 12½ | 7½ | 5 | 6 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 10 | — |
| 6. Star Paper* | 6 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Titaghar Paper* | 30 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 22½ | 17½ | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 8. Upper India Couper Paper. | 7½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Source : *Investor's India Year Book, 1950 and the Capital.*

It will be seen from the statement that while there has been a general fall in the rate of dividends, some of the leading mills, e.g., Titaghar Paper Mills and the Orient Paper Mills continue to declare dividends of 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. At the same time, there are certain units, e.g., the Star Paper Mills, Lucknow which have declared no dividends and have been actually running at a loss during recent years.

(7) CONCLUSION

The above analysis shows that while there has been an over-all improvement in the position during 1950 as compared to 1949, there are still certain factors which can perhaps be regulated with a view to improving production. Absenteeism appears to be one such factor. Among the others, while labour relations have considerably improved, stoppages for reasons such as shortage of raw materials, etc. continue to occur. In fact, in 1949 the time-loss on account of such stoppages appears to be higher than the time-loss due to industrial disputes.

The production target committee appointed for the paper mill industry in India in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Advisory Committee fixed the production target at 1,10,000

* Half years ending March and September.

† Year ending June.

tons for the year 1950 subject to improvement in the availability of coal and raw materials, transport facilities and labour relations. It is understood from a recent statement of the Chairman of the Indian Paper Makers' Association that paper production in 1950 has actually exceeded the target by about 400 tons.* With new units such as the Tribeni Tissues Ltd., and the Cauvery Valley Paper Mills going into production and old units such as the Orient Paper Mills and the Sirpur Paper Mills expanding their installed capacity, it may be expected that paper production in India would further increase in 1951.

WAGE TRENDS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1950

During the quarter under review no wage revisions have been reported in respect of the major industries. The most important factor affecting the earnings of a large number of workers during the quarter was the grant of annual profit bonuses by a number of units in the different industries. Such bonuses were given as a result of awards in some cases and agreements or voluntary action in others.

Among the few wage revisions effected during the quarter may be mentioned the fixation of a basic minimum wage of Rs. 22-12-0 p.m. for workers in certain textile factories in Bhiwandi; fixation of a basic minimum wage of Rs. 1-2-6 per day or Rs. 30 p.m. in a number of concerns in the Engineering, Printing Press and Chemical Industries in Bombay, and the granting of an increase in the minimum basic wage from 10 annas to 12 annas per day in the Gordon Woodroffe Leather Manufacturing Company (Madras). The practice of granting dearness allowance to workers in other industries in Bombay city on a scale linked to the Bombay cotton textile rate† of dearness allowance was in evidence during this quarter also. In a number of engineering and other concerns dearness allowance was fixed at rates varying from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the cotton textile rate. However, in a few concerns rates of dearness allowance were fixed at a flat rate un-connected with changes in the cost of living index number. For instance, in two engineering concerns in Bombay city dearness allowance was awarded at the rate of Re. 1 per day in one and Re. 1-4-0 per day in another. In the municipality of Beawar, the minimum basic wage and dearness allowance of sweepers were fixed at Rs. 15 p.m. and Rs. 25 p.m. respectively.

As has already been mentioned, the main factor affecting the earnings of workers during the quarter was the grant of bonus. In a number of cotton dyeing and printing works in Bombay, profit bonuses varying from 1/7th to 1/6th of wages earned were awarded for the year 1948-49. About 5,000 workers employed in the New Bhopal Textiles (Bhopal) and the Meenakshi Mills (Madura) were granted bonuses equivalent to 2 months' and 3 months' wages respectively. As a result of awards of Adjudicators in respect of a number of concerns in the engineering industry in Bombay, profit bonuses

* *Capital*, May 3, 1951, p. 626.

† The rate is at 1.9 pies per day per point of rise above 105 in the Bombay Cost of Living Index Number. According to this scale, dearness allowance for October, November and December, 1950, amounted to Rs. 56-1-0, Rs. 56-1-0 and Rs. 53-4-0 respectively.

ranging from 1/12th of wages to 3½ months' wages were granted. Workers of the Alcock Ashdown Co., were granted for the years 1947 and 1948, an additional bonus equivalent to ½ month's wages, thus bringing the bonus paid during these two years to three months' wages. The Western India Match Co. granted a bonus equivalent to 3/8th of basic earnings to its workers. Workers in 23 Sugar factories in Bihar were granted bonus for 1947-48 and 1948-49, at the same scale as was granted to workers in the Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh for 1947-48 and at a slightly higher rate for the year 1948-49. The minimum rate of bonus payable during 1948-49 was 6 annas per maund of sugar produced. In South India, the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co. Ltd. paid a bonus of 1/6th of basic wages for the year 1949. Workers employed in the Coir-matting factories in Alleppey (Travancore-Cochin) were granted an increase in dearness allowance from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-3-0 per rupee of basic wages, as also a bonus equivalent to 4 per cent. of the total earnings for the year 1949.

Details regarding the wage revisions made and bonuses, etc., granted as a result of awards of Adjudicators, etc., during the 4th quarter of 1950 are given in the attached statement.

The quarter under review recorded further progress in the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Rates of minimum wages were notified or fixed by some of the State Governments. The Madras Government have fixed minimum wages in (1) oil, rice, flour and dal mills and (2) tobacco (including bidi) manufactories, the rates being 12 annas per day in the former and Rs. 1-2-0 per 1,000 bidis or Rs. 2 per 1,000 cigars in the latter. For workers in tea plantations in the Punjab, a consolidated minimum wage of Re. 0-11-0 per day for men and Re. 0-8-6 for women was fixed. In the rice mills in West Bengal minimum wages for men and women were fixed at Re. 0-13-6 and Re. 0-11-0 (besides a dearness allowance of Re. 0-4-6 per day for men and Re. 0-4-0 for women) respectively. A minimum wage of Rs. 30 p.m. has been proposed to be fixed for the least skilled workers in certain central undertakings, viz., the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, Central P.W.D. and the Delhi Transport Service.

It has been reported that there were no wage revisions in the Central sphere undertakings, during the quarter.

During the quarter under review the amount of dearness allowance paid to workers in the cotton mill industry in certain important centres as compared to the previous quarter was as follows :—

| Name of the Centre | Average dearness allowance for the quarter ending September 1950 | | | Average dearness allowance for the quarter ending December 1950 | | |
|--------------------|--|----|----|---|----|----|
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Bombay | 55 | 6 | 8 | 54 | 12 | 8 |
| Ahmedabad | 73 | 13 | 6 | 73 | 7 | 2 |
| Sholapur | 51 | 8 | 9 | 50 | 5 | 3 |
| Baroda | 66 | 7 | 4 | 66 | 1 | 8 |
| Indore | 48 | 6 | 0 | 49 | 2 | 0 |
| Nagpur | 40 | 3 | 6 | 41 | 4 | 10 |
| Madras | 42 | 4 | 0 | 42 | 12 | 0 |
| Kanpur | 54 | 6 | 10 | 55 | 8 | 4 |

STATEMENT SHOWING WAGE REVISIONS RECOMMENDED BY INDUSTRIAL

| Industry | State | Concern | Award enforced under order |
|----------------|-------------|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Cotton Textile | Bombay | The Dileep Dyeing & Printing Mills, Bombay. | No. 646/50 2-11-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | Jamnadas Dyeing & Bleaching Mills, Bombay. | No. 708/50 16-11-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | Swastik Textile Mills Ltd., Dyeing & Printing Works, Bombay. | No. 709/50 16-11-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | Secunder. Sari Mills, Bhiwandi. | No. 728/50 3-11-1950 (By Agreement). |
| Do. | Do. | Swan Textiles, Bhiwandi. | No. 696/50 16-11-1950 (By Agreement). |
| Do. | Do. | Momin Ramazan Naboo Weaving Factory, Bhiwandi. | No. 697/50 16-11-1950 (By Agreement). |
| Do. | Do. | Aziz Silk & Cotton Factory, Surat and 33 other Weaving Factories of Surat. | No. 692/50 16-11-1950 (By Agreement). |
| Do. | West Bengal | 1. Bengal Belting Works, Ltd. 2. India Belting & Cotton Mills, Ltd. 3. Hindustan Belting & Spinning Mills, Ltd. 4. Birkmyre Bros., Ltd. | No. 6308 Lab 8-11-1950 |

TRIBUNALS ETC. DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1950

| Award enforced with effect from | Recommendations | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | Basic Wage | Dearness Allowance | Bonus |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for 1948-49 at 1/7th of the total basic wages earned. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for 1949 at 1/6th of the basic wages earned during the year. |
| .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| 1-7-50 | Minimum Basic Wage fixed at Rs. 22-12-0. | Dearness allowance at Rs. 32-8-0 p.m. or 65% of the Bombay Textile rate, whichever is higher. | .. |
| 1-7-50 | Do. | Do. | .. |
| 1-7-50 | Do. | Do. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for 1947 (Samvat 2003-4) @ 10 1/2% of the total basic earnings for the year. (Those factories paying a consolidated wage should take 60% of the consolidated wages as basic wages for the purpose). |
| 8-11-50 | 1. .. | 1. D. A. increased from Rs. 30 p.m. to Rs. 32-8-0 p.m. | Bonus for 1948-49: 1. As under the Cotton Textile award of 1949. (No bonus was paid). 2. 2 months' basic wages. |
| | 2. Minimum Wage raised to Rs. 25 p.m. from Rs. 20 p.m. obtaining previously. | 2. D. A. for manual workers raised to Rs. 18-12-0 plus Rs. 7 as food allowance. | |
| | 3. Do. for males, Rs. 20 p.m. for females. | 3. Do. for male workers. D. A. as Rs. 15 plus Rs. 7 as food allowance for female workers. | 3. Do. |
| | 4. .. | 4. .. | 4. Do. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------|--------------|--|---|
| Cotton textile | West Bengal. | 1. Serampore Belting Works, Ltd. | } No. 6396 Lab. 8-11-1950 |
| Do. | Madras | 2. Eastern Belting Works, Ltd. Tiruchirapalli Mills, Ltd., Tiruchirapalli. | |
| Do. | Do. | Shri Meenakshi Mills, Ltd., Mathurai. | G. O. MS No. 4149 Development 12-10-1950. |
| Do. | Do. | Thiagesar Alai, Usilampatti, Tiruchirapalli. | No. 4298 Development 26-10-1950. |
| Do. | Bhopal | The New Bhopal Textiles, Ltd., Bhopal. | G. O. No. 4286 26-10-1950. |
| Silk | Bombay | The Mahendra Mills, Kalol. | No. DD-CI/2-B2 (13) —25 21-11-1951. |
| Do. | Do. | Kashiram Jagdish Weaving Factory, Surat. | No. 1106/48 21-10-1950 (By Agreement). |
| Do. | Do. | Certain Silk Mills in Bombay City. | No. 666/50 2-11-1950. |
| Do. | Do. | Dhamanwala Mills, Surat. | No. 761/50 14-12-1950. |
| Engineering | Do. | Vasant Industrial & Engineering Works, Bombay. | No. 654/50 2-11-1950 (By Agreement). |
| Do. | Do. | The Blue Star Industries, Ltd., Bombay. | No. 1124/48 18-10-1950. |
| Do. | Do. | Wolverhampton Works Co., Bombay. | No. 940/45 23-11-1950 (By Agreement). |
| | | | No. 1039/48 18-12-1950 (In terms of agreement). |

| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------|---|---|---|
| 8-11-50 | Minimum basic wage fixed at Rs. 20 p.m. | D. A. @ 75% of the basic wages, i.e. Rs. 15 plus Rs. 5 as food allowance. | .. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | An additional Bonus for 1948 equivalent to 2½ months' basic wages (1½ months' bonus already paid). |
| .. | .. | .. | Three months' basic wages as bonus for 1949-50 (year ending March 1950). |
| .. | .. | .. | 1½ months' basic wages as bonus in addition to 2 months' wages already paid as bonus for 1948-49. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for 1949-50 equal to 1/6th of the basic earnings for the year. |
| .. | .. | .. | 1½ months' basic wages as bonus for 1948. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for the period, 1st January 1950 to 29th July 1950 equivalent to 1/12th of the total earnings during the period, excluding d.a. and other allowances but inclusive of 12½% increase given on account of reduction of working hours. |
| 1-12-50 | Minimum wage rate for the lowest paid workers was fixed at Rs. 1-2-6 per day or Rs. 30 p.m. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for 1949 equivalent to 1½ months' earnings (exclusive of d.a. but inclusive of 12½ % increase in wages on account of reduction in hours of work). |
| 1-1-50 | .. | D. A. at 75% of Bombay Textile scale. (D. A. linked to production). | .. |
| 15-10-50 | .. | D. A. at 50% of Bombay Textile scale. | .. |
| 1-4-50 | .. | D. A. at Bombay Textile scale. | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------|--------|--|---|
| Engineering | Bombay | Nadiad Electricity Co., Ltd., Nadiad. | No. 1045/48-I 9-10-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | Anand Electricity Co., Ltd., Anand. | No. 1045/48-II 9-10-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | Bombay Metal Co., Bombay. | No. 735/48 27-9-1950 (In terms of settlement). |
| Do. | Do. | The Rashtriya Metal Industries, Ltd., Bombay. | No. 375/48 6-12-1950 (In terms of settlement). |
| Do. | Do. | 1. Turner Morrison and Company, Ltd. 2. Moghul Lines, Ltd., Bombay. | No. 874/48 13-10-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | Varuna Ship Builders, Ltd., Bombay. | No. 1037/48 5-10-1950 (By settlement). |
| Do. | Do. | The Western India Engineering Co., Bombay. | No. 201/48 (II) 12-12-1950. (In terms of settlement). |
| Do. | Do. | The Mohamedi Mechanical Works, Bombay. | No. 1167/48 13-12-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | Ripon Road Iron Foundry, Bombay. | No. 548/48 29-12-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | Vijay Engineering Co., Ltd., Bombay. | No. 875/48 8-11-1951 (In terms of settlement) |

| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 1-4-50 | .. | For Pay below Rs. 45 p.m. <i>d.a.</i> Rs. 20. Rs. 45/- p.m. and above Rs. 15 as <i>d.a.</i> | Bonus for. 1947 at 3 months' wages. |
| 1-4-50 | . | D. A. at a flat rate of Rs. 15 to all workers. | Bonus for 1947—1½ months' wages. |
| 1-1-50 | Minimum Basic wage fixed at Rs. 1-2-6 per day. | Dearness allowance at Rs. 1-4-0 per day. | Bonus for 1949 equivalent to 1/6th of basic earnings for the year ending 31st December, 1949. |
| 1-8-50 | Minimum Basic wages fixed at Rs. 1-2-0 per day for unskilled workers. | Dearness allowance at Re. 1 per head per day. | .. |
| 1-10-49 | Watchman Rs. 35—1—41 —2—65. Sepoy Rs. 35—1—40 —2—65. Cook Rs. 45—2—57 —3—72. Other categories of employees were also given wage increases. | D. A. for subordinate staff and workers at the scale prescribed for textile workers in Bombay. D. A. for other staff at a scale graduated according to income groups. | An additional bonus equal to two months' salary for each of the years ending 31st December 1946, 1947 and 1948 respectively. (One month's salary already paid as bonus for each of these years). |
| 1-3-50 | The following scales of pay in place of existing rates of wages, were fixed. Unskilled Rs. 1-2-6—As. 2— Rs. 2-6-0, Semi-skilled Rs. 1-8-0—As. 3— Rs. 3-0-0, Skilled Rs. 2-4-0—As. 4—Rs. 4-4-0. —As. 5—Rs. 5-8-0. | 62½% of the <i>d.a.</i> for Textile workers in Bombay to all workers. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for 1948 at 1/6th of the basic wages earned during the year. |
| 1-3-50 | <i>Basic wages per day</i> Unskilled Rs. 1-2-6 workers. Semi-skilled Rs. 1-8-0 workers. Skilled workers. Rs. 2-0-0 | D. A. at 60% of the Bombay Textile scale. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | Dewali Bonus equivalent to 1/12th of the basic earnings during the year 1948-49. |
| 1-12-50 | .. | Dearness allowance at 75% of Bombay Textile scale. | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------|-------------|---|-------------------------|
| Engineering . . | Bombay | M/s Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd., Bombay. | No. 77/48 9-12-1950 |
| Do. . | Do. . | M/s Holland & Company Bombay. | No. 985/48 21-12-1950 |
| Do. . | Do. . | The East Asiatic Co. (India), Ltd., Bombay. | No. 849/48 21-12-1950 |
| Do. . | Do. . | Bombay Surgical Works, Bombay. | No. 872/48 21-12-1950 |
| Do. . | Do. . | M/s Panchal Iron Works, Bombay. | No. 1098/48 21-12-1950 |
| Do . | West Bengal | M/s Jessop and Co., Ltd., Calcutta. | No. 7428 Lab 27-12-1950 |
| Do. . | Do. . | Ganges Engineering Works, Bally, Howrah (of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.). | No. 6232 Lab 1-11-1950 |
| Do. . | Do. . | The Aluminium Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta. | No. 5924 Lab 7-10-1950 |
| Do. . | Do. . | M/s P L. Berry & Co., Calcutta. | No. 6399 Lab 10-11-1950 |
| Do. . | Do. . | M/s Burn & Co., Ltd., Howrah Iron Works, Howrah. | No. 6001-Lab |
| Do. . | Do. . | M/s Spence, Ltd., Calcutta. | No. 5970-Lab 10-10-1950 |
| Do. . | Do. . | M/s Indian Galvanising Co., Ltd., Howrah. | No. 5854-Lab 4-10-1950 |

| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
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| 1-1-50 | Peons & Sweepers. Rs. 35-1-50 Khalasi & Laskar. Rs. 35-1½-50 | Dearness allowance at 60% of basic salary or the Bombay Textile scale. | ½ month's basic pay (exclusive of d. a. as an additional bonus for each of the years 1947 and 1948. |
| 1-1-50 | Basic Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 1-4-0 per day for the unskilled workers | Dearness allowance at 66⅔% of the Bombay Textile scale. | Bonus for the year 1946 at 1/12th of the annual basic earnings. Bonus for 1947 and 1948 at 1/6th of the annual earnings. |
| 1-7-50 | Watchmen & Sweepers Rs. 35-1-43-1½-55 | 60% of the basic salary | Bonus for the year 1948 at 3½ months' basic wages. |
| 1-11-49 | Minimum wage for unskilled workers was fixed at Rs. 1-2-6 per day. | .. | .. |
| 1-6-50 | Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 1-2-0 per day for the least skilled workers. | Dearness allowance at Rs. 1-4-0 per day i.e., 66-2/3% of the Bombay Textile scale. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | One month's wages as bonus to subordinate staff for the year 1949. |
| .. | Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 1-3-0 per day for manual workers. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | One month-and-ten-days' wages as bonus for the year 1949. |
| 1-7-50 | Minimum basic wage was fixed at Rs. 40 p. m. as against Rs. 30-8-0 obtaining previously. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | One month's salary as bonus for the year ending 30th April 1949 (Exclusive of dearness allowance). |
| .. | The following increases in wages were given :— <i>Rate of pay Increase in wages.</i> Rs. 30 to 49 Rs. 2 Rs. 50 and above Rs. 5 | Dearness allowance @ Rs. 30 p. m. for those getting basic pay up to Rs. 50 p. m. Those getting above Rs. 50 will get d. a. at 35 p. m. | One month's basic pay as bonus for 1949. |
| .. | Minimum wage for unskilled labour was fixed at Rs. 30 p. m. | .. | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------|-------------|--|---|
| Engineering . . | Bihar . . | Patna Electric Supply Co. | No. D-1-3014 50-L-6868 2-11-1950. |
| Do. . . | Do. . . | Monghyr Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., Monghyr. | No. D-1 3019/50-L-6797 31-10-1950. |
| Do. . . | Do. . . | The Metal Corporation of India Ltd., Tundoo, Manbhum. | DI-10052/50 L-7837 2-12-1950 (By Agreement). |
| Do. . . | U. P. . . | Gonoral Engineering Works, Lucknow. | No. 3817 (TD)/XVIII-115 (TD)/50 9-10-1950. |
| Chemicals & Oils . . | Bombay . . | The Mira Chemical Works, Chinchpokli, Bombay. | No. 1144/48 13-12-1950 |
| Do. . . | Do. . . | The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Bombay. | No. 12/48 18-12-1950 |
| Do. . . | Do. . . | Standard Vacuum Oil Co. | No. 1910/46 11-11-1950 |
| Do. . . | Do. . . | The India Vegetable Products Ltd., Bombay. | No. 2222/46 4-10-1950 |
| Do. . . | Do. . . | The Elephant Oil Mills, Ltd., Bombay. | No. 560/46 12-10-1950 |
| Do. . . | Do. . . | Goodlass Wall and Elephant Oil Mills, Bombay. | No. 832/48 1-11-1950 |
| Do. . . | West Bengal | M/s. Lover Bros. (India Ltd.), Calcutta. | No. 6400 Lab 10-11-1950 |
| Do. . . | U. P. . . | 1. M/s. Juggilal Kamalpat Oil Mills, Kanpur. 2. M/s. Nihal Chand Kishori Oil Mills, Bansmandi, Kanpur. 3. M/s. Rajinder Prasad Oil Mills, Juhi, Kanpur. 4. M/s. Northern India Oil Industries, Ltd., Raipura. 5. M/s. Shri Ram Mahadeo Prasad Oil Mills Harrisganj, Kanpur. 6. M/s. Prahladrai Oil Mills, Juhi, Kanpur. | No. 3900-(TD) XVIII-169(TD)50 27-10-1950. |

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| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for the year 1948 at 1½ months' basic wages. |
| 1-4-50 | Minimum basic wage for unskilled workers raised by Rs. 2 p.m. making it Rs. 25 p.m. | Minimum dearness allowance raised to Rs. 22 p.m. for all employees. | .. |
| .. | Basic wage of unskilled workers increased from Rs. 1-4-0 to 1-8-0 per day. | .. | .. |
| 1-12-49 | Minimum consolidated wage for unskilled workers raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per month. | .. | .. |
| 1-6-50 | .. | Minimum rate of dearness allowance raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. | Bonus for 1949 equivalent to 1/12th of the total basic wages earned during the year. |
| 1-12-49 | Basic minimum wage for unskilled workers was fixed at Rs. 30 per month. | .. | .. |
| 1-7-50 | Minimum wages for men and women mazdoors were fixed at Rs. 1-6-0 per day and Rs. 1-4-0 per day respectively. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for the year 1948-49 equivalent to 1/4th of the basic wages earned during the year. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for the year 1948-49 @ 1/4th of the basic wages/salaries earned. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus equivalent to 1/3rd of basic wages/salaries earned during 1948. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for 1948 at 5/24th of the total annual basic earnings (excluding d. a. and other allowances). |
| .. | .. | .. | 1. Bonus for 1949 at 0-4-0 per rupee calculated on the 1946 basic wages/earnings during 12 months on 31st December 1949. |
| .. | .. | .. | 2. Do. |
| .. | .. | .. | 3. Do. |
| .. | .. | .. | 4. Bonus for 1949 at 0-3-0 per rupee, calculated as in case of (1). |
| .. | .. | .. | 5. Do. |
| .. | .. | .. | 6. Bonus at a flat rate of Rs. 15 to mazdoors Rs. 20 to oilmen and Rs. 30 to mistries with 12 months' service. |

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Chemicals & Oils | Travancore-Cochin. | The Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Alwaye. | No. L4-15965/50 DD. 26-12-1950. |
| Glass | Bombay | The Baroda Crystal Glass Works Ltd., Baroda. | No. 1169/48 18-12-1950 |
| Do. | Bihar | Kandra Glass Factory (Sorai-kolla Glass Works). | No. A/DI-10087/50-L-8476 26-12-1950. |
| Local Authority | Ajmer | The Municipal Committee Boawar. | No. 9/20/50 LSG 7-12-1950 |
| Sugar | Bihar | Twenty three (23) Sugar Factories. | No. D1-8084/50 L-6311 5-10-1950. |
| Printing Presses | Bombay | The Premier Offset Works, Bombay. | No. 1083/48 14-12-1950 (By Agreement). |
| Tanneries and Leather Manufactories. | Bombay | Sholapur Tanneries, Sholapur. | No. 1120/48 10-10-1950 (By settlement). |
| Do. | Madras | M/s. Gordon Woodroffe Leather Mfg. Co., Ltd., Pallavaram. | No. 4613/Development. 16-11-1950. |
| Plantations | Madras | Glycdale Estate, Cooncor | G. O. Ms. No. 5290 Development. 28-12-50. |

| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
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| 1-1-51 | Minimum wages fixed as under Female scavenger Rs. 20—3—35. Male Sweeper Rs. 30 p.m. Daily rated Re. 1 per day. | D.A. fixed as follows :— Wages upto D.A. Rs. 55 Rs. 24 Rs. 110 Rs. 28 Rs. 175 Rs. 32 | .. |
| 21-1-51 | Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 26 p.m. for men and Rs. 24 p.m. for women. | 50% of the Baroda Textile scale of dearness allowance. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | Two months and ten days' wages as a special allowance in lieu of bonus. |
| .. | Sweepers Rs. 15—1—18 p.m. Temporary gang to get Rs. 33 as consolidated wage. | Dearness allowance fixed at Rs. 25 for sweepers. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for 1947-1948 at the rate fixed by U. P. Government and for 1948-49 as under :— <i>Amount of cane crushed.</i> <i>Rate of Bonus.</i> Over 11 lakh mds to 18 lakhs. 0-6-0 over 18 to 20 0-8-0 over 20 to 35 0-10-0 |
| 1-6-50 (for wages) and 1-7-50 (for d.a.) | Minimum basic wage fixed at Rs. 30 p.m. <i>w.e.f.</i> 1-6-50. | Dearness allowance for wages upto Rs. 60 = Rs. 35 p.m., for workers getting above Rs. 60 <i>d.a.</i> is graduated according to income groups. | Bonus for 1948 equivalent to 5/24th of the basic wages/salaries earned during the period from 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1949. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for 1949 equivalent to 30 days' consolidated wages. |
| 16-11-50 | Minimum wage for unskilled workers fixed at Re. 0-12-0 per day as against Re. 0-10-0 per day obtaining previously. | .. | Bonus for the year ending 31st October 1950 @ 1 month's wages as already paid. |
| 1-1-50 | Following wage rates were fixed :— Male Rs. 1-4-3 per day Female Re. 0-14-9 per day (consolidated wage.) | .. | Bonus for the year 1949-50 (1st April 1949 to 31st March 1950) @ 61% of the total earnings during the period. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| Plantations | Travancore-Cochin. | Vollanikkar & Thattil Rubber Estates, Trichur. | L4-7552/49 D.D. 25-11-50 |
| Coir mat.ing | Travancore-Cochin. | The Employers in the Coir Factories in the Alleppey Area. | D. Dis No. 3316/49 D.D. 17-11-1950. |
| Miscellaneous | Bombay | M/s. Warner Brothers, First National Pictures Inc., Bombay. | No. 1158/48 23-11-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | Globe Theatres, Ltd., Bombay i.e., Regal and Capitol Cinemas, Bombay. | No. 861/46 21-11-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | Polson Model Dairy, Anand. | No. 617/48 4-12-1950 (In terms of settlement). |
| Do. | Do. | The Army and Navy Store, Ltd., Bombay. | No. 743/48 28-9-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | The Asian Assurance Co., Bombay. | S. R. O. 862 31-10-1950 |
| Do. | Do. | Pure Products and Madhu Canning, Ltd., Bombay. | No. 415/48 21-12-1950 |

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| .. | Wage rates were fixed as follow :— Adult male Re. 0-14-0 worker per day Adult female Re. 0-12-0 worker per day | .. | Bonus for the years 1947 and 1949 at 6½% of the earnings during each year. |
| 1-10-50 | .. | D. A. increased from Rs. 1-2-0 per rupee to Rs. 1-3-0 per rupee of basic wages i.e. from Rs. 33-12-0 to Rs. 35-10-0 p. m. and linked to Madras city cost of living index number. | Bonus for 1948-49 equivalent to 4% of the total earnings during the period. Bonus for the period 1-1-1946 to 8-10-1946 at 8½% of basic wages. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for 1947-48 at 2/13th of basic salaries. |
| .. | .. | .. | Bonus for the year 1947-48 at 1/4th of the basic earnings during the period (less already paid.) |
| .. | .. | .. | For employees getting Rs. 150 and below an additional bonus equivalent to one month's basic salary for 1947. Bonus for 1948 for the above staff at 3 months' basic salary. |
| 1-9-49 | Minimum basic wages fixed as under :— Chokras Rs. 20-1-0 (Upto 18 years of age). Hamals, Sepoys & Peons Rs. 35-1-45. Other categories were also given increases in wages. | .. | .. |
| 1-1-50 | Clerks Grade B Rs. 65—5—100—6—160 EB—7—202. Sepoys & Liftmen Rs. 30—2—40—3—61. | Dearness allowance at following rate :— Salary d. a. per month upto Rs. 50 Rs. 35 Rs. 100 Rs. 40 | .. |
| 1-10-50 | The Minimum wage for unskilled workers was fixed at Rs. 30 per month. | D.A. @ 60% of the Bombay Textile scale. | .. |

REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

LABOUR IN CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR FOR 1950*

The Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour, Ceylon for the year 1950 has been recently published and is summarised below :—

Committees of Enquiry.—The Mercantile Employees' Committee, which was set up to enquire into and report on the question of introducing suitable legislation to regulate the terms and conditions of employment of mercantile employees, submitted its report to the Minister for Labour and Social Services. Another Committee, which was appointed to enquire into and report on the question of regulation of the terms and conditions of employment of private motor car drivers also submitted its report during the year.

Ceylon Labour Gazette.—From the beginning of the year under review the Department of Labour started publishing a Labour Gazette for the purpose of disseminating information on labour matters among workers, employers and the general public. The Gazette is a monthly publication containing special articles on labour matters, labour information (local and foreign), decisions of Wages Board, Supreme Court decisions in Workmen's Compensation cases, labour statistics including cost of living indices, dearness allowance, etc.

Legislation.—The Industrial Disputes Bill was passed by Parliament during the year and received the assent of the Governor General on December 16, 1950. The Shops and Offices (Regulation of Employment) Bill has been drafted for introduction in Parliament. The object of the Bill is to replace the existing Shops Ordinance (No. 66 of 1938), providing for the extension of the benefits now enjoyed by shop employees to employees in all mercantile establishments and offices.

Trade Unions.—During the year, 112 trade unions applied for registration under the Trade Unions Ordinance. The number of unions registered was 52. The number of applications received and the number of unions registered were the highest so far recorded. At the end of the year 1949, 142 unions were functioning in the State. The registration of 9 unions was cancelled during the year

* A summary of the Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour for 1949 was published on pp. 11—13 of the July 1950 issue of the Indian Labour Gazette.

and with the 52 that were registered the number of unions functioning at the end of the year was 185. Of these 185 unions, details of membership are available only from 101 unions—90 of workers and 11 of employers. These 101 unions had a membership of 128,571. The following figures show the classification of the 90 workers' unions into main occupational groups :—

| | Number of Unions | Total Mem- bership |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Plantations and Agricultural | 8 | 87,168 |
| 2. Industrial | 15 | 4,949 |
| 3. Transportation | 19 | 5,983 |
| 4. Clerical | 15 | 11,781 |
| 5. Professional | 8 | 1,772 |
| 6. General | 25 | 16,153 |
| Total | 90 | 127,809 |

There were in addition 4 federations—one of employers and 3 of workers. The 3 workers' federations had 29 affiliated unions with 25,778 members.

Among the workers' unions, the Lorry Drivers' union of Matara had a credit balance of Rs. 31,232. The Ceylon Estate Staffs' Union came next with a credit balance of Rs. 15,642 and the Government Medical Officers' Association was third with Rs. 9,674. On the other side, there was the Ceylon Workers' Congress, which had a deficit balance of Rs. 20,179. There were only three unions which had a political fund and the total amount to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 4,377.

Of the 101 unions which sent in their annual returns, 58 had a membership of less than 250, 31 between 250 and 1,000, 9 between 1,000 and 5,000 and only 3 over 5,000. Secretaries of 3 unions were prosecuted for failure to submit the annual returns and they were fined Rs. 50 each.

Industrial Disputes.—During the year 109 strikes were reported and as a result of these strikes 106,470 man-days were lost, although there was an appreciable increase in the total number of strikes during the year the total number of man-days lost reduced itself to nearly 1/7th of the total for the previous year. The Chief causes of strikes in 1950 were : (1) wage disputes (33.94 per cent.), (2) dismissals (22.94 per cent.), (3) working conditions and disputes (11.93 per cent.), (4) welfare, (10.09 per cent.) and (5) sympathetic strikes (6.42 per cent.). General demands accounted for 4.59 per cent. of the strikes while trade unionism and factional disputes accounted for 3.67 per cent. each.

Wages Boards.—The conditions of work in a number of trades were investigated in the course of the year. The number of inspections made was 4,292—2,488 of estates and 1,804 of establishments. The inspections comprised 299 estates and 262 establishments visited on complaint and 2,189 estates and 1,542 establishments visited on routine inspection. The number of workers whose wages were

checked during the course of the inspections were 217,794 male workers, 221,706 women workers and 47,760 child workers employed on estates and 27,002 male workers, 3,275 women workers and 1,809 apprentices or trade learners in establishments other than estates.

The following statement gives the average daily rates of wages inclusive of special allowances during 1950 in some important trades for which wage boards had been established :

| Trades | Men | | Women | | Children | |
|--|-----|----|-------|----|----------|----|
| | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. |
| Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade. | 1 | 79 | 1 | 39 | 1 | 21 |
| Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade. | 1 | 73 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 19 |
| Cocoa, Cardamoms and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade. | 1 | 59 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 11 |
| Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trade— | | | | | | |
| (a) In Colombo | 2 | 11 | 1 | 58 | 1 | 24 |
| (b) outside | 1 | 86 | 1 | 38 | 1 | 10 |
| Match Manufacturing Trade— | | | | | | |
| (a) Grade I | 2 | 94 | 2 | 48 | — | — |
| (b) Grade II | 2 | 54 | 2 | 16 | — | — |
| (c) Grade III | 2 | 28 | 1 | 92 | — | — |
| (d) Grade IV | 2 | 64 | — | — | — | — |

Employment and Unemployment.—The total number of fresh registrations by the Employment Exchanges for the year 1950 was 89,410 and the number of persons placed in employment was 10,779. The following statement classifies the registrations and placings under different categories of workers :—

| Categories of workers | Registered | Placed |
|----------------------------------|------------|--------|
| Technical and clerical | 10,957 | 2,039 |
| Skilled | 13,700 | 1,509 |
| Semi-skilled | 19,225 | 1,438 |
| Unskilled | 45,892 | 5,773 |
| Total | 89,410 | 10,779 |

At the end of the year there were 65,122 persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges classified under the following categories :—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| (a) Technical and Clerical | 5,627 |
| (b) Skilled | 10,525 |
| (c) Semi-skilled | 13,523 |
| (d) Unskilled | 35,447 |

Cost of Living and Wages Indices.—The estate labour cost of living index number (base : July-September 1939 = 100) which was 266 in December 1949 rose to 273 in January 1950 ; it further rose to 278 in September, when it declined to 268 in December 1950. The Colombo working class cost of living index (base : November 1938-April, 1939 = 100) varied between 266 and 283 during the year. The wages index (1939 = 100) for workers in the tea and rubber estates was 372 in 1950. The index number of wages inclusive of cost of living allowances, of unskilled labour in Government employment for the year 1950 was 499, with the wages in 1939 as the basis.

METHODS OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY STATISTICS

REPORT OF THE I.L.O.

In view of the increasing interest in the problem of labour productivity, the Governing Body of the I.L.O., at its 104th Session in March 1948, placed the subject of methods of statistics of productivity of labour on the agenda of the Seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians which met from 26th September to 8th October, 1949. The I.L.O. prepared a report on the subject for the consideration of the above Conference. The report has now been published. It reviews the methods of measuring and comparing productivity of labour so far as the statistical aspects of the subject are concerned, but no analysis has been attempted of the effects of high or low productivity of labour, or of its relations to other aspects of economic or social life.

The Report states : "Output is obtained by the combined input of a number of factors which all have their importance—equipment, resources, energy, work, skill, management ; these factors may be grouped under the headings of labour, capital, land and organisation. The ratio between output and one of these factors of input is generally known as the productivity of the factor considered..... The most general definition of productivity of labour is therefore *the ratio of output to the corresponding input of labour*". From this definition it is clear that any factor affecting output or labour may have an influence on labour productivity. The number of factors influencing labour productivity is, therefore, considerable and the report enumerates the important factors influencing labour productivity and classifies them under three broad categories, viz., General factors, Organisation and Technical factors and Human factors. There are also two Tables in the report which give some numerical indications of the changes in labour productivity attributed to various factors. From the information given in one of these Tables, it is seen that by controlling such simple factors as "shape of benches", "arrangement of premises and workplaces", "improved lighting", etc., some of the factories in foreign countries have considerably increased output per unit of labour.

The report then discusses the problems in the measurement of labour and points out that labour is ordinarily measured by the number of man-hours spent or employment which really corresponds to

"man-years". There are also different kinds of labour and for certain purposes, only that labour which is directly devoted to the production of the goods under consideration will be relevant; for other purposes, supervisory labour, management and even the labour entering into the manufacture of tools used or the sale of the goods produced may have to be taken into account. In most studies of productivity, however, attempts are made to consider two main classes of labour: direct labour, generally (but not uniformly) defined as labour engaged directly in production; and indirect labour, comprising the various workers in the plant who are necessary for production but whose contribution is indirect. The report says that standard definitions of direct and indirect labour have not yet been established and comparisons of labour productivity in time (and still more in space) will be of doubtful value until precise definitions are adopted.

Regarding the problems in the measurement of output, the report points out that the first difficulty lies in the choice of the unit that should be utilised for the measurement of a given product. The unit has to be clearly specified in terms of physical characteristics. The product and the industry have also to be defined specifically. The report also points out that the problems involved in measuring the output of services are often insuperable, because of the difficulty of measuring services in physical terms. When the productivity of labour is to be measured for more than one product, new difficulties arise as to how the output of a group of products is to be measured. This problem arises not only when entirely different products are measured, but also when different qualities of a product are studied.

In accordance with the general notion of labour productivity as being the ratio of output to the corresponding input of labour, the measurement of labour productivity generally involves computation of either (a) output per man or its reciprocal, the number of persons employed per unit of output; or (b) output per man-hour, or its reciprocal, man-hours expended per unit of output. It is stated in the report that, "whatever the computations contemplated, it is indispensable to make provision for obtaining data concerning output and labour in comparable terms; this is particularly important when considering computations made on the basis of production and labour figures which are not collected at the same enquiry. Of course, whenever possible, measures per man and per man-hour should be prepared simultaneously since the juxtaposition of these two series will yield considerable information". It is also pointed out that though the computation of man-hours per unit of output appears at first sight to be merely the reciprocal of output per man-hour, the use of man-hours per unit of output offers considerable advantages over the use of figures of output per man-hour. Because of the difficulty of combining the physical output of entirely different goods, many comparisons of labour productivity and especially international comparisons, have been based on the value in monetary terms of net output per head or per man-hour. The report points out that the danger of such computations lies in the fact that many factors other than the one they are intended to measure intervene in the computations and it, therefore, appears preferable to confine international comparisons of labour productivity to measures based

on physical output per head or per man-hour. Indices of labour productivity are often prepared by dividing current production indices by current employment or man-hour indices but the report says that such indices should be used with extreme caution because production and employment or man-hour indices are known to have biases, which are additive in such operations. The report also discusses various formulae of combination when labour productivity is to be measured for more than a single plant, that is, for a group of undertakings or a group of industries. Regarding periods of computation of labour productivity statistics, the report states as follows : "whatever the method of computation, labour productivity figures should not be based on such short periods as would lead to erroneous conclusions regarding the significance of apparent changes and trends..... At any rate, changes in labour productivity are so slow that computations for periods of less than a year seldom yield useful information".

The report discusses in detail the methods of direct enquiries into labour productivity with the help of field agents followed by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. In recommending such direct enquiries into labour productivity the report states as follows : "In the collection of national and international data special enquiries have many advantages : they permit simultaneous collection of data on production and labour of the same scope ; they allow the presentation of data according to the different phases of the production process ; they provide analyses illustrating the influence of various factors such as size, location of plant, mechanisation, etc., and they also permit the collection of information concerning the techniques followed and any other factors that may influence labour productivity. On the basis of data so obtained from individual plants, computations can be made according to whatever formula may be considered desirable. Productivity for a group of undertakings, a group of industries or for two or more countries can be computed on a fixed weight base or on a changing weight base with the same data, with very little additional work. In short, the method of special enquiries into labour productivity seems to be the best method of collecting such data for the analysis of differences and variations from plant to plant, industry to industry and country to country". The report, however, points out that "the main drawback to such enquiries is their cost : consultations with employers, workers and technicians, field operations and the interpretation of data by qualified officials involve considerable expense".

In dealing with the subject of international comparisons of labour productivity, the report points out that numerous difficulties are encountered in such comparisons and many of the problems are identical with or similar to those arising in national computations. The report further states : "when comparing labour productivity in an industry in different countries, it must be borne in mind that the production processes (machines used, nature and quality of raw materials, etc.) vary widely from one country to another, and while an over-all result is certainly of great interest to show the differences in numbers of man-hours or men required for a certain production, interpretations of such differences cannot be made if details are not available on the internal structure of the industry". Again on the

subject of interpretation of labour productivity data, the report states as follows :—"At all levels—the plant, the industry, the branch of economic activity and the national level—the meaning of absolute figures, indices or comparisons is difficult to interpret, and the variations in the figures are influenced by a considerable number of factors..... Thus a correct interpretation of labour productivity data is possible only when the data collected are accompanied with as much information as possible on all the influencing factors."

LABOUR LAWS AND DECISIONS

LAWS

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1951

The above Act had received the assent of the President on the 26th June 1951 and has been published in the *Gazette of India (Extraordinary)*, dated 27th June 1951. The Act amends the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, making certain temporary provisions relating to pay and allowances of certain workers.

VINDHYA PRADESH TRADE UNIONS REGULATIONS, 1951

The Chief Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 read with the Government of India, Ministry of States notification No. 104-J, dated 24th August, 1950 has published a draft of the above regulations in the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd June 1951. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration along with any objections or suggestions which may be received within 3 months from the date of its publication.

THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948

Framing of Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules : in respect of Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmer, and Bilaspur States.—The Chief Commissioners of Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmer and Bilaspur States in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (d) to (h) of sub-section (1) of section 96 of the Employees' State Insurance Act have framed the above Rules for their respective States. The texts of these Rules have been published in the *Gazettes of India** for eliciting public opinion.

THE VINDHYA PRADESH WELFARE OFFICERS (RECRUITMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) RULES, 1951

The Chief Commissioner of Vindhya Pradesh in exercise of the powers conferred by section 49(2) and section 50 of the Factories Act, 1948 read with Government of India, Ministry of States notification No. 104-J, dated 24th August 1950 has framed draft Rules.

* Vindhya Pradesh—*Gazette of India*, dated 23rd June 1951. Ajmer—*Gazette of India*, 16th June 1951 and Bilaspur—*Gazette of India*, dated 30th June 1951.

namely, Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951, the text of which has been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 30th June, 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It is notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 30th September, 1951, together with any objections or suggestions which may be received by that date.

THE VINDHYA PRADESH EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN (WORKSHOPS) RULES, 1951

The Chief Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Employment of Children Act, 1938, read with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States No. SRO 460, dated 24th August 1950, has published the draft of the above Rules in the *Gazette of India*, dated 30th June 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 31st July 1951 together with any objections or suggestions which may be received by that date.

PLANTATIONS LABOUR BILL

The President in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 117 of the Constitution of India recommended to Parliament the introduction of a Bill seeking to provide for the welfare of labour and to regulate the conditions of work in plantations. The draft of this Plantations Labour Bill has been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 16th June 1951. The statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill reads as follows :

"In spite of the fact that the plantation industry provides employment for more than a million workers, there is at present no comprehensive legislation regulating the conditions of labour in the industry. The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, which applies only to Assam, regulates merely the conditions or recruitment of labour for employment in the tea gardens of Assam. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which applies to estates growing cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea also does not confer any substantial benefit on plantation labour, as accidents in plantations are few. The other Labour Acts, like the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, benefit plantation labour only to a very limited extent. In its report the Labour Investigation Committee observed "that as the conditions of life and employment on plantations were different from those in other industries, it would be very difficult to fit plantation labour in the general framework of the Industrial Labour Legislation without creating serious anomalies" and recommended a Plantation Labour Code covering all plantation areas.

2. The present Bill, drafted as an all-India measure, seeks to regulate the conditions of plantation labour generally. It applies for the first instance to tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations. But the State Government may apply it to any other plantation. Provision is made in the Bill for assuring to the worker reasonable

amenities, as for example, the supply of wholesome drinking water or suitable medical and educational facilities or provision for canteens and crèches in suitable cases, or provision for a sufficient number of latrines and urinals separately for males and females. Housing accommodation is also to be provided for every worker and standards and specifications of such housing accommodation will be prescribed after due consultation. The Bill also regulates the working hours of workers employed in the plantations.

3. Children under 12 are prohibited from employment in any plantation and State Governments are empowered to make rules regulating the payment of sickness or maternity benefits.

4. Necessary provision is made in the Bill for the appointment of a suitable inspecting, medical or other staff for the purpose of securing the implementation of the various provisions in the Bill."

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

(a) *Minimum Wages in Madras Port Trust.*—The Central Government in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd June, 1951 proposals relating to minimum rates of wages payable to classes of employees specified in the schedule annexed thereto and employed in the port of Madras for eliciting public opinion. The proposals will be taken into consideration by the Central Government on or after 25th August, 1951 together with any objections or suggestions which may be received before that date. The minimum rate of wages payable to the least skilled worker as contained in the schedule is Rs. 30 per month and the minimum rate of dearness allowance admissible to the least skilled worker is Rs. 35 per month.

(b) *The Travancore-Cochin Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.*—The draft of the above Rules, which the Government of Travancore-Cochin propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, has been published in the *Travancore-Cochin Gazette*, dated 19th June 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date of its publication in the *Gazette* together with any objections or suggestions received before the expiry of the aforesaid period.

THE TRAVANCORE-COCHIN PAYMENT OF WAGES (UNCLAIMED AMOUNTS) RULES, 1951

The Government of Travancore-Cochin in exercise of powers conferred by section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 have proposed to issue the above Rules, the draft of which has been published in the *Travancore-Cochin Gazette*, dated 29th May 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of three months from the date of its publication in the *Gazette*, along with any objections or suggestions which may be received within the said period.

HYDERABAD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT CONTRACTORS' LABOUR

The Government of Hyderabad by a notification No. 81, dated 4th June 1951 (published in the *Hyderabad Gazette—Ordinary*, dated 14th June 1951) have sanctioned the enforcement of the Hyderabad Public Works Department Contractors' Labour Regulations and the introduction of Fair Wage Clause in the standard form of agreement in force in the P.W.D. These Regulations and the Clause are to take effect from the date of their publication in the *Gazette*. The texts of the Regulations and the Clause have been published in the *Gazette*, dated 14th June 1951.

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR TRADE EMPLOYEES RULES, 2008 (1951)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Trade Employees Act, 2002*, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have framed the above mentioned Rules, the text of which has been published in the *Jammu and Kashmir Gazette*, dated 11th Jeth, 2008.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY DECLARED PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE IN THE STATE OF BIHAR

The Governor of Bihar, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has declared† "Cotton Textile Industry" to be a public utility service for a further period of six months from 6th June 1951.

THE TRAVANCORE-COCHIN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES RULES, 1951

The text of the above Rules, which the Government of Travancore-Cochin have framed, has been published in the *Travancore-Cochin Gazette* No. 21, dated 22nd May 1951.

* The Act has been enforced in the State with effect from 1st Har, 2008 vide Government notification published in the *Jammu and Kashmir Gazette*, dated 11th Jeth, 2008.

† Govt. of Bihar Notification No. II/D1-9014/51-L-100, dated 5th June 1951 published in the *Bihar Gazette*, dated 20th June 1951.

DECISIONS

THE C.P. & BERAR REGULATION OF MANUFACTURE OF
BIDIS (AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES) ACT, 1948 DECLARED
ULTRA VIRES OF THE CONSTITUTION

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT*

On 13th June, 1950, an order under the C.P. & Berar Regulation of Manufacture of *Bidis* (Agricultural Purposes) Act, 1948 was issued by the Madhya Pradesh Government forbidding all persons residing in certain villages from engaging in the manufacture of *bidis*. A proprietor and an employee of a *bidi* manufacturing concern challenged the validity of this order in the Supreme Court on the ground that it prejudicially affected their right of freedom of occupation and business, guaranteed by the Constitution under Article 19(1) (g) which lays down that all citizens have a right to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. This freedom is, however, subject to the limitations imposed by Clause 6 of the same Article, which runs as follows: "Nothing in sub-clause (g) shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevents the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause." The main point for consideration was whether the C.P. & Berar Act came within the ambit of this saving clause or was in excess of its provisions.

It was argued on behalf of the applicants that the impugned Act did not impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the fundamental right in the interests of the general public but totally negated it, in as much as it completely prohibited the manufacture of *bidis* and employment of all persons in the manufacture of *bidis* during the agricultural season.

The question for decision was whether the total prohibition of carrying on the business of manufacture of *bidis* within the agricultural season amounted to a reasonable restriction on the fundamental rights mentioned in Article 19(1) (g) of the Constitution. In the opinion of the Supreme Court the phrase 'reasonable restriction' used in the Article connotes that the limitation imposed on a person in enjoyment of his right should not be arbitrary or of an excessive nature beyond what is required in the interests of public. The object of the statute is to provide measures for the supply of adequate labour for agricultural purposes in *bidi* manufacturing areas of the State, and it could have been achieved by restraining the employment of only agricultural labour in the manufacture of *bidis* during the agricultural season and not by restraining all persons. Holding that the provisions of the Act had no reasonable relation to the

* All India Reporter (38) 1951 Supreme Court 118.

object in view, were drastic in scope and went much in excess of that object, Their Lordships remarked : "It cannot be denied that there would be a number of infirm and disabled persons, a number of children, old women and petty shopkeepers residing in these villages who are incapable of being used for agricultural labour. All such persons are prohibited by law from engaging themselves in the manufacture of bidis; and are thus being deprived of earning their livelihood..... There seems no reason for prohibiting them from carrying on this occupation. *The statute as it stands, not only compels those who can be engaged in agricultural work from not taking to other avocations, but it also prohibits persons who have no connection or relation to agricultural operations from engaging in the business of bidi making and thus earning their livelihood. These provisions of the statute, in our opinion, cannot be said to amount to reasonable restrictions on the right of the applicants and that being so, the statute is not in conformity with the provisions of Part III of the Constitution*".

It was argued on behalf of the State Government that the State Legislature was the proper judge to determine the reasonableness of the restrictions imposed by the statute, as the Legislature alone knew the conditions prevailing in the State. Their Lordships observed that this argument ran contrary to the clear provisions of the Constitution, and held "The determination by the Legislature of what constitutes a reasonable restriction is not final or conclusive; it is subject to the supervision by this Court. In the matter of fundamental rights, the Supreme Court watches and guards the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and in exercising its functions it has the power to set aside an Act of the Legislature if it is in violation of the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. We are therefore, of opinion that the impugned statute does not stand the test of reasonableness and is therefore, void." Both the petitions were accepted with costs.

TILE FACTORIES IN MALABAR

AWARD OF AN INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

The following is a summary of the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore in the dispute between the workers and the managements of ten tile factories in Feroke and between the workers and the management of the Commonwealth Tile Factory, Codacal, Malabar*.

Wages.—The wages of the workers were regulated by a settlement which was arrived at between the Tile Manufacturers' Association and the Tile Workers' Federation in January, 1947. The settlement provided that the minimum wages of adult workers would be Re. -/8/- per day. The workers contended that their wages were too low and that they should be paid a minimum wage of Rs. 1/4/- per day. They also urged that subject to that minimum the present wages of all workers should be increased by 75 per cent. The demand

* Published under Order No, 1080 Development, dated 13th March 1951.

was based on the following two grounds : (1) that the cost of living in South Malabar and Calicut areas had increased, and (2) that as a result of independence the labour had realised its dignity and the necessity for the betterment of its conditions. The employers resisted the demand and held that there was no material change since the settlement was reached in January 1947 which justified an increase in the basic wages. The Tribunal after examining the various factors came to the conclusion that the basic wage of Re -/8/- was really very low and that there was a necessity for giving some relief. It, therefore directed that "(a) no employee shall from 1st January 1951 have a basic wage of less than ten annas per day, and (b) that there shall be an increase in the basic wage of every worker in all departments by one anna per day in all cases over the present rates without prejudice to clause (a)".

Bonus.—The demand of the workers employed in the factories at Feroke was that they should be paid 3 months' earnings as bonus for the year 1948-49. The union representing the workers employed in the Commonwealth Tile Factory demanded 25 per cent. of the total earnings as bonus for the year 1948-49. The Tribunal examined the financial condition of each factory and came to the conclusion that the conditions did not justify the demands made by the workers. It, therefore, held that the amount of bonus already paid by the factories was sufficient.

Holidays and Leave.—The workers demanded that in addition to leave facilities provided by the Factories Act, they should be allowed one month's sick leave with pay and allowances and 14 days' casual leave with wages. In support of their demand they quoted awards made by certain other Industrial Tribunals. The Tribunal felt that there was a need for making some provision so that workers could get some leave in cases of emergency. It, therefore, recommended that in addition to leave granted by the Factories Act, every worker who has a minimum of 12 months' continuous service to his credit should be given casual leave for 7 days in a year. It also recommended that subject to the production of medical certificate every worker should be given either casual leave or sick leave to the extent of 7 days in a year. The Tribunal directed that additional 14 days' leave recommended by it should be with basic wages only. It also directed that all factories should allow their workers 3 holidays with basic wages in a year as specified by it. For employees in the Malabar area it recommended the grant of 4 festival holidays with basic wages in a year.

Gratuity.—The employees of the factories at Feroke demanded that the discharged workers should be paid gratuity. The employees of the Codacal factory demanded that in addition to the existing employees' benefit fund, savings and endowment fund and sick fund the factory should establish provident and gratuity funds also. The Tribunal directed that those factories which had no funds of the type constituted in the Codacal factory of the Commonwealth Trust Ltd., or a provident fund, should open funds of these types. It also recommended payment of old age pensions on the lines on which the Calicut Tile Co. was paying to its employees.

LABOUR INTELLIGENCE

INDIAN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING MAY, 1951

Fewer disputes involving fewer workers were reported in May, 1951 than in the previous month. According to the preliminary statistics now available, there were 102 disputes involving 43,471 workers in May, 1951 as against 118 disputes involving 104,212 workers in April.* The number of man-days lost also showed a fall from 366,702 in April to 198,644 in May. As many as 90 disputes involving 40,397 workers were fresh disputes starting during the month. Disputes in which lockouts were declared at one stage or another numbered 8 involving 809 workers and accounted for a time-loss of 8,047 man-days.

Among the States, Bombay as usual reported the largest number of disputes namely 37 and accounted for a loss of about 77 thousand man-days. The next largest time-loss, about 64 thousand man-days, was recorded in West Bengal where some 18 disputes were reported. The State of Madras also showed a total of 20 disputes involving a loss of over 31 thousand man-days. Considerable time-losses were reported in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh also. While Ajmer and Punjab recorded two disputes and one dispute only, respectively, Assam, Orissa and Delhi reported none.

The cotton textile industry alone accounted for a time-loss of over 77 thousand man-days during the month, the largest suffered by any single industry. While the jute mill industry was almost peaceful, other textiles recorded a loss of about 11 thousand man-days. Among the other factory industries, Engineering and Food, Drink and Tobacco suffered considerable time-losses. There was also considerable unrest in Coal Mines, Railways and Ports, which recorded losses of 16 thousand, 19 thousand and 6 thousand man-days respectively during the month under review.

* The C.P.W.D. strike referred to in the previous review has now been included in the April statistics.

A table showing the number of man-days lost in each industry with corresponding figures for the previous two months is given below.

MAN-DAYS LOST DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

| Industry | May, 1951 | April, 1951 | March, 1951 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Textiles— | | | |
| Cotton | 77,163 | 88,119 | 1,92,261 |
| Jute | 240 | — | 6,672 |
| Others | 11,245 | 1,982 | 1,518 |
| Engineering | 9,325 | 11,292 | 31,455 |
| Minerals and Metals— | | | |
| Iron and Steel | 1,285 | 3,400 | 3,355 |
| Others | 9,232 | 3,957 | — |
| Food, Drink & Tobacco | 9,788 | 26,029 | 7,384 |
| Chemicals and Dyes | 420 | 840 | 168 |
| Wood, Stone and Glass | 1,271 | 2,662 | 29,908 |
| Paper and Printing | 920 | 7,746 | 2,680 |
| Skins and Hides | — | 1,428 | 5,130 |
| Gins and Presses | — | — | — |
| Mines— | | | |
| Coal | 16,400 | 18,873 | 2,816 |
| Others | 934 | — | 3,000 |
| Transport— | | | |
| Railways | 19,125 | 16,100 | 316 |
| Others | 150 | — | — |
| Docks and Ports | 6,223 | 4,908 | 600 |
| Plantations | — | — | — |
| Municipalities | 179 | 980 | 600 |
| Miscellaneous | 34,744 | 1,78,426 | 32,362 |
| Total | 1,08,644 | 3,66,702 | 3,17,225 |

Demanding employment of additional doffer boys, 161 doffer boys of Shri Madhav Mills, Bombay went on strike on 21st May, with the result that the whole mill employing 3,633 workers had to be closed. The strike continued till 29th May, when as a result of an agreement arrived at between the parties, the strikers resumed work. The total time-loss on account of this strike was 24,663 man-days. Another strike in Shri Madhusudan Mills, Bombay which lasted from 25th May to 31st May accounted for a time-loss of 19,929 man-days. The strike which was in the nature of a protest against the supply of insufficient and bad bobbins and yarn, involved 4,226 out of the 4,906 workers employed in the mill. The strike was, however, unsuccessful. Demanding reference of their demands for adjudication, 3,123 workers of the Indian Naval Dockyard, Bombay went on a token strike on 11th May, 1951.

The strike of the Baraset Basirhat Railway workers in West Bengal continued throughout the month under review. About 2,300 workers of the Mundalpoore Colliery in the State were on strike from 16th May to 20th May demanding reinstatement of a compounder and supply of rations at the pre-October, 1950 scales. The heaviest time-loss was, however, recorded in this State in a strike of 750 workers in Swadeshi Industries which had been in progress since 27th April and continued throughout the month on certain miscellaneous demands.

There were as many as 8 strikes during the month in the cotton mills in Madhya Pradesh. Important among these was a strike in the Empress Mill No. 5, Nagpur from 11th May to 18th May in protest against the dismissal of two workers. The strike resulted in a time-loss of 5,774 man-days. A strike in the Model Mills, Nagpur which took place from 7th May to 14th May in protest against the dismissal of a reeling boy was responsible for a loss of 5,267 man-days. The rest of the strikes were comparatively minor.

A strike was reported on 6th May in the Lakshmi Mills, Coimbatore in protest against the usual work-load, involving 176 workers directly and 441 workers indirectly. Further reports regarding the strike are awaited. A strike was also reported in certain flour mills in Uttar Pradesh on 16th May by about 2,000 workers protesting against the non-availability of electrical energy after 5 P.M.

Apart from the work-stoppages resulting in Industrial Disputes, there were some 12 stoppages not connected with industrial disputes. These involved 27,102 workers and resulted in a total time-loss of 27,076 man-days. The most important among these was a general strike in Bombay on 1st May which involved about 12,000 workers in celebration of May day.

LABOUR NEWS FROM STATES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1951

Notes on the labour situation during the month have been received from the States of Ajmer, Assam, Bhopal, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, PEPSU, Punjab, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and West Bengal. These are summarised below :

The general labour situation was on the whole normal during the month. The employment situation, however, showed some deterioration on account of closures and threats of closures, mainly because of shortage of raw materials. In lower Assam, a few rice and oil mills had to close down due to shortage of paddy, while shortage of other raw materials such as muster seeds, etc., in certain mills affected to some extent the normal working of shifts. In Bihar two jute mills at Katihar threatened closure due to shortage of yarn and jute and a number of rice and oil mills in the Patna district remained closed for want of paddy and oil seeds. The Commissioner of Labour, Bihar, held a joint discussion with representatives of the management and the workers of the Katihar Jute Mills on 8th May, 1951 and discussed ways and means to avoid the threatened closure of the Mills on account of the shortage of raw jute. In Hyderabad two concerns had to close down due to financial stringency. One oil mill at Ujjain was temporarily closed down on account of repairs and cleaning of boilers. A cotton mill at Pulgaon (Madhya Pradesh) closed its weaving department due to breakage of engine parts. In Saurashtra, ginning and pressing factories were being closed due to the end of the current season. In Uttar Pradesh cases of reported play-offs and closures affected 39 and 14 concerns respectively; in 11 concerns the managements retrenched the services of 358 workers. Some industrial unrest in the States was also due to rise in the prices of certain essential commodities.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—In Bombay, 38 industrial disputes between employers and workers were amicably settled through the intervention of the Conciliation Officers, both under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and outside it. In 56 cases, no settlement could be brought about between the parties, while in 39 cases the parties did not pursue the matter. Twenty-seven disputes were referred to arbitration. About 43 per cent. of the disputes that came up for conciliation under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act arose over the questions of pay, allowances, and bonus; 33 per cent. related to the question of retrenchment; while leave, hours of work and other miscellaneous causes accounted for the remaining disputes. The disputes relating to pay, allowances and bonus formed about 70 per cent. of the disputes dealt with outside the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, while employment, leave, hours of work and other miscellaneous causes accounted for the remaining disputes. In Hyderabad, 10 disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication, while 5 cases were taken up by the Conciliation Officers. In Madras, 4 industrial disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication while awards in 10 industrial disputes were received by the Government and were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. In Saurashtra, conciliation proceedings were held in 27 cases out of which 21 were successful. In Travancore-Cochin the Conciliation Officers of the State Department held 20 meetings, to resolve industrial disputes. Of these, 17 meetings ended in amicable settlements.

Works Committees.—Out of 117 factories in Punjab, coming under Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 requiring all factories employing 100 or more workers to form works committees, 96 factories have constituted works committees. In Saurashtra works committees were constituted during the month in 2 concerns.

Legislation.—The drafts of the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Rules, 1951 and Hyderabad Silicosis Rules were published in the *State Gazette* for eliciting public opinion. Fourteen Central Labour Acts have been extended to PEPSU with effect from 1st April 1951. Adoption of three other Acts (relating to minimum wages, payment of wages and trade unions) is under consideration. The West Bengal Government have proposed amendments to the Trade Union Regulations, 1927 and to the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOUR ACTS

(a) **Minimum Wages Act.**—In Ajmer minimum wages in the employment under tobacco manufactory (including *bidi* making) have been fixed. In Delhi, the Minimum Wages Inspector carried out 66 inspections during the month. In all 92 irregularities were observed and these were brought to the notice of the employers concerned who remedied most of the defects pointed out. The Labour Department, Punjab, sent to all local authorities a circular letter fixing the minimum rates of wages for inferior employees under local authorities and they were requested to refrain from resorting to any retrenchment of the inferior staff and to adjust their wage structure without altering the number or the terms of wages of sweepers and

other inferior employees. The Agricultural Minimum Wages Committee of Uttar Pradesh met at Dehra Dun on 21st May 1951 and discussed the question of fixation of minimum wages in agricultural employment among the low paid wage districts of the State. The hours of work constituting a normal working day, the period of interval for rest, the day for weekly rest, the rate of over-time and the rate of payment for work for less than a normal working day have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act for the employees in the flour mills in the State of West Bengal.

(b) *Factories Act*.—In Delhi, 21 factories were inspected under the Factories Act and under the Payment of Wages Act. During these inspections, 123 irregularities were noticed under the Factories Act and 11 under the latter Act. Five new factories were registered during the month. The Madhya Pradesh Government have enforced Rules 67 to 72 (relating to Canteens) of the C.P. & Berar Factories Rules, 1949 in respect of all perennial factories in the State. In Madras, during the month 624 factories were registered and 206 factories were removed from the registers. The total number of registered factories at the end of the month was 11,727. In Punjab, 13 factories were registered and 15 prosecutions were launched during the month; the number of factories inspected was 35. In Rajasthan, 14 factories were inspected during the month.

(c) *Standing Orders*.—The Punjab Labour Department certified during the month draft standing orders of three industrial establishments, while the Labour Department of Travancore-Cochin certified standing orders in respect of two industrial establishments. In Uttar Pradesh, the Labour Commissioner convened meetings of workers in 7 factories and explained to them the provisions of the standing orders in respect of their factories. In West Bengal, up to the month of April 1951, 1,012 standing orders had been received; of these 798 were certified, 111 were rejected and 103 were not examined.

(d) *Shops and Establishments Acts*.—In Delhi, 2,263 shops and commercial establishments were inspected during the month under the Punjab Trade Employees' Act. As a result of these inspections, 265 irregularities were noticed and legal action was taken in 258 cases. The Court disposed of 322 cases resulting in imposition of fines amounting to Rs. 6,756. Under the C.P. & Berar Shops and Establishments Act and Rules, 200 establishments were registered and registration of 240 establishments was renewed. Employers of 20 establishments were prosecuted for breach of provisions of the Act and Rules. Seventeen employers were convicted and fined.

Accidents.—Statistics of accidents for the month of May 1951 were available only from Madras and Rajasthan. In Madras there were 242 accidents, of which 2 were fatal. The principal industries in which accidents occurred were transport and transport equipment, textiles, tobacco and non-metallic mineral products. In Rajasthan, 43 accidents (including 19 of the last month but reported during the month under review) were reported; of these, one was fatal.

Housing.—The Madhya Pradesh Housing Board at its meeting held on 21st May finally approved the plan of the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose. It was decided that 50 per cent. of the

houses would contain one room tenements and the remaining 50 per cent. 2 room tenements. The Nagpur Improvement Trust was authorised to acquire the two sites selected for the purpose and to go ahead with the work of development. The Board decided that the quarters should have reinforced concrete roof.

Trade Unions.—In Bihar no trade union was registered during the month, and the total number of trade unions registered up to the end of the month under review was 513. On 1st May 1951 there were 648 registered trade unions in the State of Bombay. During the month 15 unions were registered, thereby bringing the total number of registered trade unions to 663 on 31st May 1951. In Hyderabad, 3 unions with an aggregate membership of 450 were registered during the month; of these, one was an employers' organisation. In Madhya Pradesh, the Burhanpur National Textile Union and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Rajnandgaon were registered as recognised unions under the C.P. & Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947. In the Madras State, there were 601 registered trade unions on 30th April 1951. During the month, 20 unions were registered and registration of 12 unions was cancelled bringing the total number of trade unions on register on 31st May 1951 to 609. In the Punjab, only one trade union was registered and the registration of one trade union was cancelled during the month. The representatives of the textile labour unions affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C. in Saurashtra have federated under the name of "Saurashtra National Textile Workers Federation". In Travancore-Cochin, 17 trade unions were registered and registration in respect of an equal number of unions was cancelled for contravening the provisions of the Trade Unions Act.

Investigation of Complaints.—The Conciliation Officer, Ajmer, investigated 21 complaints, mainly relating to irregularity in payment of wages and discharge of workers. In Assam the Labour Officers of the State investigated 97 complaints; of these 26 related to discharge, 16 to non-payment of arrears, 8 to conditions of employment, one to retrenchment and the remaining 46 to miscellaneous causes. In Bhopal 38 complaints in regard to suspensions, discharges, fines, etc., were enquired into and settled. In Delhi, 38 complaints, all relating to wages and claims for bonus, were received during the month; 18 complaints were decided in favour of workers, 3 were rejected and the remaining complaints were under investigation. The Labour Department, Madhya Bharat, recorded 97 complaints, of which 54 related to employment, 25 to wages, 2 to working conditions and the remaining 16 to miscellaneous causes. Of these complaints, 14 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 11 were rejected, the remaining 70 complaints were pending investigation. In Madhya Pradesh, the Labour Officers and Shop Inspectors investigated 36 complaints, 12 of which related to wages, 7 to reinstatement, 5 to discharge and 12 to miscellaneous causes. The Labour Officers of the State of Madras investigated 950 complaints; of these 207 related to dismissals or discharges, 140 to wages, 109 to bonus, 83 to service conditions, 52 to leave, 30 to dearness allowance, 7 to food supply and 322 to miscellaneous causes. In PEPSU two complaints regarding non-payment of wages were being investigated. In Rajasthan 18

complaints were pending at the beginning of the month, whereas 30 complaints were received during the month. Nineteen complaints were decided, all in favour of the workers while one complaint was rejected. In Saurashtra, 26 complaints were reported to the Labour Officers. Of these, 12 were settled and the remaining 14 were under investigation at the end of the month. The complaints related mainly to change-over of shifts, reinstatement, compensation for accidental injury, bonus, over-time, leave with wages and payment of arrears. The Officers of the Labour Department, Travancore-Cochin investigated 344 complaints; of these 73 related to non-payment of wages, allowances and bonus; 38 to dismissal and discharges, 19 to demand for higher wages, 5 to non-payment of maternity benefits, 3 to alleged ill-treatment of the workers and the remaining 206 to miscellaneous causes.

Enquiries.—The enquiry into the conditions of employees in chemical and pharmaceutical concerns in the State of Bombay, started in December 1950, was completed during the month under review. The enquiries into family budgets of industrial workers of Allahabad were in progress, while those of Ghaziabad were completed at the close of the month. During the month a family budget enquiry was started at Modinagar in Meerut district. A rapid survey of house rents paid by industrial workers of the Juhi area in Kanpur having been completed the staff was engaged in the survey of *ahatas* in the Gwaltoli area of Kanpur.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SCHEMES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1951

During the month, 34,719 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges; of these, 2,279 were displaced persons, 1,748 were ex-Services personnel, and 1,227 were discharged Government employees. The number of persons placed with private employers was 19,969, while 14,750 persons were placed in Union and State Government Departments.

The number of registered unemployed persons at the end of May was the lowest since June 1950. During the month 1,15,685 persons were registered as against 1,13,437 during April.

The number of employers who used the Exchanges during May was 7,020, the greatest number using the Exchanges in any one month; of these 55.4 per cent. were private employers and the rest Union and State Government Departments.

The number of persons still seeking employment assistance, on the last day of May was 3,28,837, which was 2,535 less than the figure for April 1951, and the lowest figure since June 1950. The number of displaced persons registered during the month was 12,385, as against 10,992 during the month of April, and the number placed was 2,790, as against 2,291 during the previous month.

The vacancy and labour clearing machinery of the Employment Exchange Organisation filled 601 vacancies by applicants from other Exchange areas.

The number of Scheduled Caste applicants registered by the Employment Exchanges during the month was 12,734, as against 11,376 registered in April. The number of Scheduled Caste applicants placed in employment was 5,088 as against 4,975 placed in the previous month.

During the month, 4,113 women were registered for employment assistance, i.e., 1,803 less than the number registered in the previous month and 1,959 were placed in employment as against 3,365 in the previous month.

The Mobile sections visited outlying areas in different Regions and registered 11,149 persons, and placed 9,232 in employment.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT ON LABOUR

(i) *I.L.O. Convention on Minimum Standards of Social Security*

The Government of India have replied to a questionnaire from the International Labour Office concerning the objectives and minimum standards of social security, which is Item IV on the agenda of the 34th session of the International Labour Conference.

This information was given by the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, in Parliament on 7th June 1951 replying to Shri S. N. Das.

Government had in their reply, the Minister added, indicated their preference for a Recommendation to a Convention.

The I.L.O. propose to have a Convention on objectives and minimum standards of social security, and it is intended to have uniform provisions for all countries. Announcing this, the Hon'ble Minister told Pandit M. D. Upadhyay that there would be two sets of standards of social security—minimum and advanced. The proposed Convention also provided for temporary exceptions. Undeveloped and under-developed countries, he said, would take advantage of the minimum standards and temporary exceptions.

Though the Government of India were in favour of a Recommendation, it was likely, the Minister said, that the majority opinion would favour a Convention. Therefore, the Government proposed to press for modification of coverage, conditions and contents of benefits so that it may be possible for them to ratify the Convention within the frame-work of the present employees' State Insurance Act.

(ii) *Industrial Employers' Total Wage Bill*

The total wage bill of the employers of industries in India to whom the Employees' State Insurance Scheme under the Bill before Parliament would be applicable, excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir, would be about Rs. 200 crores, said the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram replying to Pandit M. D. Upadhyay.

He said that the rate at which the employers' special contribution towards the scheme should be charged was under consideration. The employees in areas where the benefit provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act applied would contribute in accordance with the rates laid down. This would be approximately 2½ per cent. of the wages in places where the scheme was implemented.

The amounts that would be collected from the employers and employees, the Minister added, would depend upon the rate of contribution to be charged from employers and the places where the scheme was applied.

The employers were required by law, the Minister said, to give certain benefits in respect of maternity and employment injury under the *Maternity Benefit Acts* and the *Workmen's Compensation Act* respectively. Benefits in case of sickness were not given under any law, though some employers did so voluntarily. Welfare activities had been undertaken by employers in some of the industrial and other undertakings.

(iii) *Amount of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund*

The amount of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund as on March 31, 1951, was Rs. 4,41,91,607, stated the Hon'ble Minister for Labour in reply to a question by Shri K. L. Balmiki. The money spent during the last three years out of the fund on building houses for coal-miners was as follows :—

| | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|---------------|
| 1948-49 | ... | ... | Rs. 17,11,567 |
| 1949-50 | ... | ... | Rs. 27,01,353 |
| 1950-51 | ... | ... | Rs. 12,15,868 |

FOREIGN

HOUSING IN FRANCE

General Housing Situation.—The damage or destruction of over 2 million dwellings during World War II rendered acute a housing shortage which had existed even before the War. Government estimates of housing needs were 240,000 new units per year for the next 20 years or more, but initial efforts were concentrated on repairing almost a million war-damaged dwellings in the first 5 postwar years.*

By 1948 only 56,300 permanent housing units had been built or substantially rebuilt. The slow construction rate was largely due to the freeze of rentals at levels so low as to yield little or no return on capital invested in housing. Accordingly a law of September 1948 provided for the revaluation of most rentals and for semi-annual increases for 5 years, until the January 1949 rent should be tripled. To compensate for the higher rentals† a system of housing allowances for low-income families was set up; workers received these allowances regardless of whether they rented their dwelling or were paying off a mortgage. The rent increase, together with tax and other concessions in the same law, greatly stimulated house construction in 1949. In that year 51,436 permanent units were built, and 30,685 more in the first half of 1950; another 129,040 were under construction on June 30.

Low-Cost and Workers' Housing.—In addition, the Government has assisted the "Moderate-Rental Housing Organizations" (Organismes HLM). Some of these organizations are public offices under local administrations, and receive 65-year 2-per cent. Government loans to build low-cost housing. Others are private companies or agencies formed jointly by industrial establishments and are eligible for subsidies, reductions of interest, tax exemptions, and Government loans similar to those granted to the public offices. HLM mortgage loans to workers‡ are guaranteed by the Government, and entitle the HLM agency to loans from the Family Allowances Fund of the social security system. They not only rent housing to workers, but can also sell the dwellings on rental-purchase contracts.

* 111,500 temporary housing units were also built during this period.

† A worker's family spent about 3 per cent. of its income on rent in 1948 as against 16 per cent. in 1914. The law was expected to increase this portion to 12 per cent.

‡ A typical workers' dwelling financed through an HLM agency would consist of four rooms and bath at a price close to 2 million francs. The down-payment usually would amount to 20 per cent. of the purchase price, over a year's income for the average worker, and mortgage payments averaged 3,000 to 4,000 francs per month, or 15 to 20 per cent. of a worker's earnings. Thus it would be difficult at current wage levels for workers to purchase a house without further assistance.

Many French industrial establishments also have assisted their workers in trying to solve their housing problems through :

- (1) Building dwellings and allocating them among the company's workers on the basis of family status and seniority, occupancy being contingent on the duration of the work contract. In an average project, the worker would pay 600 to 1,000 francs per month for a four-room apartment.*
- (2) Granting subsidies to HLM building organizations to build houses and rent them to the workers, giving priority to the personnel of concerns which contributed.
- (3) Lending funds to the worker to build his own dwelling, sometimes subsidizing part of the cost.

Certain groups of workers have received special housing assistance. Recognizing that the shortage of dwellings greatly reduced labour mobility, the Government in 1945 passed a measure providing housing for employees of the nationalized railways, and later found it necessary to build houses to attract workers to the nationalized coal mines. An example of housing projects for specific groups in private industry is the "Inter-Professional Housing Committee" established in northern France in 1948 to build housing for metallurgical and textile workers. Labour, management, and builders are represented on this Committee, funds being furnished partly by Government loans and partly by an employer contribution of 2 per cent. of payrolls. (Abstracted from U.S. Department of Labor—*Labor Abroad*. February 1951, pp. 1-2).

U. K. ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR 1951

The Economic Survey for 1951 was recently presented to the British Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer†. A summary of it has appeared in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. Abstracts from this summary are given below :—

According to the Survey, by the end of 1950 great progress had been achieved, with the help of Marshall Aid, towards the goal of complete post-war recovery. As compared with 1947, the volume of production in 1950 had risen by some 30 per cent., the volume of exports had increased by over 60 per cent. and the Sterling Area deficit in gold and dollars of 4,131 million dollars had been replaced by a surplus of 805 million dollars. Over a million new homes had been provided since the war and there had been a great extension of the health, education and other social services. The Government agreed to the suspension of Marshall Aid, as from the beginning of 1951. Since 1951 the country had been faced with a new task of rearmament. The potential military strength of the country depends, the survey points out, upon a well-equipped industrial system, a healthy population at home and an ordered balance of overseas payments. The problem before the nation is therefore to combine a rapid rearmament with a strong and healthy economy. Exports are to be maintained as far as possible and home investment continued at a high level.

* At the free rate of exchange in 1950, 1 franc=approximately three-tenths of one cent in U.S. currency.

† This Survey has been published by H. M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8195, price 1s. net).

The attempt has to be made to meet most of the cost of rearmament by sacrificing for the time being improvements in the standard of living and by accepting some reduction of the standard below the present level.

The rearmament programme announced by the Prime Minister on 29th January provides for a total expenditure, including civil defence but excluding stockpiling, of about £ 4,700 million during the three years beginning in April, 1951. Of the total, some £ 2,800 million is attributable to the production of arms, equipment and clothing works and buildings, and research and development, and the remainder to such items as Service pay and pensions, transport and supplies of food, petrol and oil. Production of engineering and metal goods directly for defence is expected to increase from about £ 170 million in 1950-51 to about £ 360 million in 1951-52 with a total of £ 1,650 million for the three years 1951-54. At the beginning of April, 1950, there were 713,000 men and women in the Forces. The number was expected to rise to rather over 800,000 by April, 1951, and to about 860,000 by April, 1952. This increase, coming at a time of full employment, may make it very difficult for industry to find the labour it needs. The impact of rearmament on the national economy would, it is pointed out, be greatly softened if a large increase could be achieved in total production. This would be possible in a country with heavy unemployment and much unused industrial capacity.

The Survey discusses the supplies of man-power and of the fuel and power, steel, and other raw materials on which in the first place the prospects for output in 1951 must depend. The table below shows the distribution of man-power in Great Britain at Mid-1948, end-1949 and end-1950, and the distribution forecast for end-1951 and end-1952.

| | Thousands | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Mid-1948 | End-1949 | End-1950 | Forecast | |
| | | | | End-1951 | End-1952 |
| Total Working Population | 22,904 | 23,000 | 23,225 | 23,350 | 23,450 |
| H. M. Forces | 846 | 725 | 752 | 850 | 900 |
| On Release Leave | 92 | 11 | — | | |
| Total Industrial Population | 21,966 | 22,264 | 22,473 | 22,500 | 22,550 |
| of whom: | | | | | |
| Men | 14,913 | 15,116 | 15,191 | 15,125 | 15,100 |
| Women | 7,053 | 7,148 | 7,282 | 7,375 | 7,450 |
| Registered Unemployed | 282 | 360 | 328 | 300 | 250 |
| Total in Civil Employment | 21,684 | 21,904 | 22,145 | 22,200 | 22,300 |

Though there has been a gradual rise in the total working population, there is no prospect that it can be forced to grow much faster than of late. The Survey suggests, however, that something can be done to encourage more people to go to work, by the adjustment of working hours to allow more women with domestic duties to work in industry and by special arrangements to retain the services of the

elderly and disabled. A certain addition to man-power, but not a great deal, can be expected from a further reduction in unemployment which might be effected, for instance, by a still more effective use of Employment Exchanges. As regards the special labour problems of rearmament, it is estimated that rather less than half-a-million workers were engaged in the production of munitions and equipment in the middle of 1950 and that the defence programme may require more than double that number when running at its highest level in 1953-54. Local shortages of labour may develop in certain areas, and in the early stages one of the most difficult problems is likely to be the finding of highly-skilled workers, such as draughtsmen, jig-makers and tool-makers. (Abstracted from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1951, pp. 141-42).

CURRENT LABOUR LITERATURE

ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST IN PERIODICALS

Important articles of labour interest, published in the periodicals received in the Labour Bureau, are mentioned below :—

Socialist Commentary (London)—June 1951 : Is Joint Consultation Enough ?

Ministry of Labour Gazette (U. K. Ministry of Labour, London)—May 1951 : (i) Hours of Labour and Overtime Rates of Wages in Principal Industries in Great Britain ; (ii) Industrial Disputes in 1950 ; and (iii) Fatal Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1950.

Monthly Labor Review (U. S. Department of Labor, Washington)—April 1951 : (i) Economic Status of Social Workers in 1950 ; (ii) Status of Labor Banks, 1950 ; (iii) Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index ; and (iv) Selection of Cities for Consumer Expenditures Survey, 1950.

Labor Information Bulletin (U. S. Department of Labor, Washington)—April 1951 : Training Assistance for Defence Industries.

Social Security Bulletin (Federal Security Agency, U. S. A., Washington)—December 1950 : (i) Old-Age and Survivors Insurance ; Coverage under the 1950 Amendments ; and (ii) Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled.

The Labour Gazette (Department of Labour, Canada, Ottawa)—April 1951 : (i) Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during 1950 ; and (ii) National Conference on Rehabilitation.

Employment News (Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi)—June 1951 : (i) Employment-Seekers and the Labour Market : Madras Region ; (ii) Vocational Training Institute for Women ; and (iii) Employment Programme for Minority Groups by M. E. Thames.

Labour Gazette (Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information), Bombay)—April 1951 : (i) Canteens in Factories in Bombay State ; and (ii) Kolar Gold Field.

Labour Bulletin (Labour Department, Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur)—January 1951 : (i) Annual Review of the Kanpur Working Class Cost of Living Index Number for 1950 ; (ii) Employees' State Insurance Scheme by Dr. J. N. Agrawal ; and (iii) Embroidery and Allied Industries in Lucknow by Shri S. B. Haikerwal.

Mysore Labour Gazette (Department of Labour, Mysore)—April 1951 : (i) Highlights of Achievements of the Congress Ministry in the Field of Labour ; (ii) Incentives for Production ; and (iii) Some Interesting Field Studies for Control of Health Hazards, 1950.

The Worker (Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Bombay)—15th June 1951 : (i) Social Security ; (ii) Industrial Relations Machinery in Turkey ; and (iii) Trade Union Structure in Soviet Russia.

Industrial Law Journal (Lucknow)—June 1951 : (i) History of the Industrial Legislation in Great Britain ; (ii) Labour Jurisprudence by Dr. Bansidhar ; (iii) The New Factories Act for India by Sir Wilfrid Garret ; and (iv) German Trade Union Movement by Albin Karl.

Organization Planning and Efficiency (Scientific Management (India) Ltd., Bombay)—June 1951 : (i) Welfare and Efficiency by Dr. M. V. Moorthy ; and (ii) Labour Management Relations by Bharadwaj.

J. K. Review (J. K. Industries, Kanpur)—May 1951 : (i) Bank Disputes and Award ; and (ii) Wages and the Cost of Living.

Capital (Calcutta)—June 1951 :

- (a) 7th June : Limitations and Problems of State Managed Enterprise.
- (b) 14th June : The Assam Tea Industry's Case for "Conversion."
- (c) 21st June : (i) The Need for Clarity ; Case of the Banks Dispute and (ii) Free Trade Unions Confer in Karachi.

Commerce (Bombay)—June 1951 :

- (a) 9th June : Economic Conditions of Saurashtra.
- (b) 23rd June : (i) Plantation Bill in Parliament ; and (ii) Employees' Health Insurance.
- (c) 30th June : (i) Wages and Productivity ; and (ii) Housing Colliery Labour.

Eastern Economist (New Delhi)—June 1951 :

- (a) 1st June : (i) The Size of Indian Industrial Units ; and (ii) Rationalisation and Industrial Relations.
- (b) 8th June : The Sugar Industry in U. P.
- (c) 15th June : Points for Railwaymen ;
- (d) 29th June : (i) Railway Grainshops and Allowances and (ii) Housing in Greater Delhi.

ADDITIONS TO THE LABOUR BUREAU LIBRARY (June 1951)

The following books were added to the Library of the Labour Bureau, during the month of June, 1951 :—

OFFICIAL

INDIA

1. Report on an Enquiry into the Conditions of Agricultural Workers in Village Dorwan, Bihar State, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, 1950, pp. 81, Rs. 1-6-0 or 2s.

2. *Summary of Proceedings—Industrial Committee on Cement*, First Session, held at Ranchi on the 10th and 11th September, 1948, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, 1949, pp. 23.

3. *Indian Oilseeds Statistics*, issued by the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, 1950, Manager of Publications Civil Lines, Delhi, pp. viii+247, Rs. 5-4-0 or 8s. 3d.

4. *Gazetteer of India and Pakistan*, Director of Military Survey, Army Headquarters, India, Delhi, 1950, Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, pp. 721+Map, Rs. 9-0-0.

5. *Water Transport in India*, Bulletin of Public Education No. 1, 1951, pp. 24.

6. *Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Research Station*, (Descriptive Note No. 1) 1951.

7. *The Kakrapar Dam Project*, (Descriptive Note No. 2), 1951, pp. 16.

8. *Hirakund Dam Project*, (Descriptive Note 3), 1951.

Publications No. 5 to 8 have been issued by the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi.

9. *Administration Report for the Year 1947-48*, Labour Commissioner, Hyderabad, 1950, pp. ii+45.

10. *Co-operative Housing, Bombay*, 1950, published by Mr. K. Sarvathama Rao for the Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Credit Department, Bombay, 1950, pp. 65.

U. S. A.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

1. *Cost of Living Wage Adjustments in Collective Bargaining*, 1950, (Revised January 1951), pp. 20.

2. *Employment and Pay Rolls, Detailed Report*, 1950, pp. 9+A22+VII.

3. *Problems and Policies of Dispute Settlement and Wage Stabilization during World War II*, Bulletin No. 1009, 1950, pp. iv+380, 75 cents.

4. *New B. L. S. Statistical Tables Show Probable Years of Working Life Ahead for Average U. S. Men*, 1950, pp. 2 + Table.

5. *Labor Turnover Report, September, 1950*, pp. 8 + iv.

The above publications have been issued by the U.S.A., Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing and Stationery Office, Washington, 25, D.C.

6. *Annual Report of the Federal Security Agency, 1950*, Social Security Administration, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 25, D.C. 1950, pp. vii+80, 25 Cents.

7. *Labour Unions in Japan*, General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Economic and Scientific Section, Labour Division, 1950, pp. 381.

U. K. (Mauritius)

1. *Pine Plantations in Mauritius—Working Plan*, by H. C. King, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colony of Mauritius, Government Printer, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1945, pp. iv+86+5 Charts.

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Employment

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES*

| State | Average daily number of workers employed† | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | 1939 | 1945 [§] | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950‡ | |
| | | | | | | | First half | Second half |
| Assam . | 52,003 | 58,070 | 53,161 | 56,119 | 59,563 | 61,132 | 47,811 | 63,039 |
| Bihar | 95,988 | 168,408 | 138,090 | 136,834 | 148,208 | 155,334 | 150,580 | \$ |
| Bombay | 466,040 | 735,774 | 680,896 | 702,465 | 737,460 | 789,463 | 771,338 | 701,203 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 64,494 | 110,263 | 101,355 | 97,219 | 101,646 | 96,273 | 104,294 | 88,720 |
| Madras . | 197,266 | 279,176 | 262,292 | 276,586 | 288,722 | 323,950 | 348,051 | 363,828 |
| Orissa . | 5,371 | 7,427 | 7,443 | 10,592 | 12,329 | 13,359 | 13,678 | 12,302 |
| Punjab . | 22,468¶ | 44,759¶ | 41,626¶ | 37,486 | 36,625 | 39,364 | 42,612 | \$ |
| Uttar Pradesh | 159,738 | 276,468 | 257,140 | 240,396 | 242,083 | 233,837 | 238,415 | \$ |
| West Bengal | 532,830¶ | 702,964¶ | 663,087¶ | 667,626 | 678,701 | 665,008 | \$ | \$ |
| Ajmer . | 13,330 | 15,877 | 15,789 | 15,864 | 15,877 | 15,380 | 16,337 | \$ |
| Coorg . | 14 | 27 | 53 | 117 | 74 | 82 | 266 | 485 |
| Delhi . | 17,400 | 36,870 | 33,349 | 31,320 | 36,894 | 38,806 | 41,055 | \$ |
| Andaman & Nicobar Is. | \$ | \$ | \$ | 2,065 | 2,019 | 2,000 | 1,686 | 1,304 |
| Total . | 1,626,942 | 2,436,083 | 2,255,181 | 2,274,689 | 2,360,201 | 2,433,988 | — | — |

* Covers factories subject to the Factories Act.

† Obtained by totalling the figures of average daily employment for all factories.

‡ Provisional.

§ Returns not received.

|| Figures relate to the pre-partition Province of Assam.

¶ Estimated.

Source.—Annual Reports on the Working of the Factories Act and half-yearly returns furnished by the State Governments.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

| Month | Total no. of work- ers on rolls | Average daily number of workers employed | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--------------|--------------|----------|
| | | 1st shift | 2nd shift | 3rd shift | Total |
| 1950 | | | | | |
| April | 751,671 | 407,376 | 236,636 | 36,489 | 680,501 |
| May | 753,802 | 405,465 | 235,702 | 35,243 | 676,410 |
| June | 767,752 | 412,802 | 242,407 | 39,299 | 694,508 |
| July | 770,238 | 417,604 | 242,261 | 41,552 | 701,417 |
| August | 763,062 | 410,709 | 242,582 | 40,782 | 694,073* |
| September | 715,278 | 326,590 | 178,393 | 34,315 | 539,298 |
| October | 760,438 | 395,365 | 230,720 | 40,881 | 666,966 |
| November | 759,716 | 413,985 | 213,539 | 42,334 | 669,858 |
| December | 770,606 | 414,571 | 244,663 | 45,130 | 704,364 |
| 1951 | | | | | |
| January | 770,837 | 413,265 | 245,561 | 46,205 | 705,121 |
| February | 767,104 | 405,791 | 245,400 | 45,927 | 697,118 |
| March | 770,714 | 408,454 | 243,408 | 45,873 | 697,435 |
| April | 777,343 | 413,238 | 245,153 | 43,832 | 702,223 |

Employment in the Cotton Mill Industry during April, 1951, by States

| State | Total no. of workers on rolls | Average daily number of workers employed | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | 1st shift | 2nd shift | 3rd shift | Total |
| Bombay | 425,899 | 233,730 | 141,475 | 15,655 | 390,860 |
| Bihar | 1,169 | 1,043 | 53 | — | 1,096 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 33,549 | 18,512 | 8,859 | 214 | 27,585 |
| Madras | 97,096 | 51,522 | 27,620 | 5,221 | 84,363 |
| Orissa | 3,166 | 942 | 761 | 679 | 2,382 |
| Punjab | 3,524 | 1,409 | 700 | 680 | 2,789 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 56,168 | 23,905 | 16,904 | 8,722 | 49,621 |
| West Bengal | 30,747 | 18,058 | 7,208 | 3,808 | 29,074 |
| Hyderabad | 14,206 | 6,916 | 4,106 | 2,279 | 13,301 |
| Madhya Bharat | 44,144 | 22,878 | 15,261 | 1,064 | 40,103 |
| Mysore | 16,837 | 10,269 | 5,037 | 39 | 15,345 |
| P. E. P. S. U. | 437 | 350 | — | — | 350 |
| Rajasthan | 5,981 | 3,394 | 2,162 | 232 | 5,188 |
| Saurashtra | 11,879 | 6,635 | 4,535 | — | 11,170 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 5,697 | 2,665 | 1,433 | 847 | 4,945 |
| Ajmer | 6,215 | 4,004 | 1,952 | — | 5,956 |
| Bhopal | 2,608 | 904 | 660 | 623 | 2,187 |
| Delhi | 17,954 | 5,945 | 6,337 | 2,860 | 15,151 |
| Kutch | 157 | 157 | — | — | 157 |
| Total | 777,343 | 413,238 | 245,153 | 43,832 | 702,223 |

Source.—Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Note:—Excludes figures for 5 defaulting mills.

* Includes an average of 194,724 for Bombay City which relates only to the first 13 days in the month, as from 14th there was a general strike.

NUMBER OF COTTON MILLS WORKING ONE OR MORE SHIFTS

| Month | Total no. of mills | No. of mills which remained closed dur- ing the month | No. of mills which worked | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | 1 shift | 2 shifts | 3 shifts |
| 1950 | | | | | |
| April . . . | 364 | 31 | 36 | 203 | 94 |
| May . . . | 365 | 33 | 41 | 199 | 92 |
| June . . . | 362 | 29 | 33 | 191 | 109 |
| July . . . | 362 | 26 | 32 | 178 | 126 |
| August* . . . | 362 | 28 | 27 | 181 | 126 |
| September† . . . | 364 | 26 | 23 | 148 | 104 |
| October . . . | 365 | 27 | 25 | 185 | 128 |
| November . . . | 364 | 24 | 26 | 179 | 135 |
| December . . . | 365 | 24 | 30 | 176 | 135 |
| 1951 | | | | | |
| January . . . | 365 | 25 | 27 | 172 | 141 |
| February . . . | 366 | 29 | 27 | 180 | 130 |
| March . . . | 368 | 27 | 26 | 191 | 124 |
| April . . . | 372 | 21 | 32 | 196 | 123 |

Number of Cotton Mills Working One or More Shifts during April, 1951, by States

| State | Total no. of mills | No. of mills which remained closed during the month | No. of mills which worked | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | 1 shift | 2 shifts | 3 shifts |
| Bombay . . . | 179 | 6 | 11 | 102 | 60 |
| Bihar . . . | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Madhya Pradesh . . . | 11 | — | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Madras . . . | 75 | 3 | 7 | 40 | 25 |
| Orissa . . . | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Punjab . . . | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Uttar Pradesh . . . | 21 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| West Bengal . . . | 17 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Hyderabad . . . | 6 | — | — | 2 | — |
| Madhya Bharat . . . | 16 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| Mysore . . . | 7 | — | — | 5 | — |
| P.E.P.S.U . . . | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Rajasthan . . . | 6 | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| Saurashtra . . . | 10 | 1 | — | 9 | — |
| Travancore-Cochin . . . | 8 | 1 | — | 4 | 3 |
| Ajmer . . . | 4 | — | — | 4 | — |
| Bhopal . . . | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Delhi . . . | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Kutch . . . | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Total . . . | 372 | 21 | 32 | 196 | 123 |

Source.—Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

* Relates to the first thirteen days only in the case of Bombay City.

† Figures for 63 mills in Bombay City are not included on account of the general strike.

Wages and Earnings

WAGES PAID TO FACTORY WORKERS*

(In thousands of rupees)

| State | 1933 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949† |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assam | 5,649 | 10,585 | 10,684 | 13,660 | 17,022 | 21,080 |
| Bihar | 20,375 | 53,142 | 59,259 | 82,920 | 112,171 | 137,213 |
| Bombay | 144,967 | 524,003 | 486,655 | 591,839 | 713,024 | 844,056 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5 | 33,353 | 26,279 | 42,714 | 47,010 | 61,061 |
| Madras | 24,622 | 78,147 | 88,823 | 123,430 | 136,163 | 180,030 |
| Orissa | 515 | 2,049 | 1,929 | 3,027 | 4,449 | 4,554 |
| Punjab | 3,820† | 18,640† | 17,867† | 14,454 | 20,282 | 26,703 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 25,485 | 124,911 | 119,904 | 133,432 | 174,352 | 198,685 |
| West Bengal | 113,424† | 282,735† | 267,307† | 337,875 | 432,025 | 489,577 |
| Ajmer | 1,049 | 2,878 | 3,167 | 3,186 | 3,971 | 3,600 |
| Coorg | 5 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 11 |
| Delhi | 5,145 | 24,412 | 25,971 | 26,078 | 36,426 | 41,154 |

* Covers employees drawing below Rs. 200 p.m. in factories other than Railway Workshops as the latter are covered by separate statistics for Railways.

† Provisional.

‡ Estimated.

§ Not available.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS*

(Perennial Industries only)

| State | 1939 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949† |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Assam‡ | 263.7 | 600.5 | 687.5 | 755.5 | 795.8 | 951.1 |
| Bihar | 415.5 | 538.7 | 544.0 | 819.8 | 1087.1 | 1125.6 |
| Bombay | 370.4 | 814.7 | 812.3 | 977.9 | 1141.9 | 1209.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5 | 530.6 | 470.7 | 572.3 | 609.2 | 842.9 |
| Madras | 175.9 | 357.6 | 422.2 | 560.3 | 611.8 | 726.6 |
| Orissa | 161.8 | 417.2 | 440.1 | 493.6 | 612.6 | 527.0 |
| Punjab‡ | 296.0 | 578.8 | 602.0§ | 628.2 | 675.9 | 873.9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 235.6 | 551.7 | 593.6 | 672.8 | 887.1 | 993.0 |
| West Bengal ‡ | 248.7 | 465.5 | 496.3 | 587.7 | 723.9 | 839.0 |
| Ajmer | 163.7 | 419.8 | 447.8 | 445.3 | 527.2 | 552.0 |
| Delhi | 309.4 | 699.9 | 837.2 | 877.7 | 1047.3 | 1056.1 |

* Excludes, besides Railway workshops, the groups Food, Drink and Tobacco and Gins and Presses which are mostly seasonal as information on annual earnings in seasonal factories is not comparable with that for the perennial factories. Covers employees drawing below Rs. 200 p.m.

‡ Estimated.

† Provisional.

§ Not available.

‡ The averages for the years 1939, 1945 and 1946 relate to the pre-partition provinces of Assam, Punjab and Bengal.

Source.—Annual Reports on the Working of the Payment of Wages Act.

MINIMUM WAGES IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

| Month 1 | Bombay 2 | Ahmedabad 3 | Sholapur 4 | Baroda 5 |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Rs. A. P. 30 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 28 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 26 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 26 0 0 |
| <i>MINIMUM BASIC WAGES</i> | | | | |
| <i>DEARNESS ALLOWANCE—</i> | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | |
| June | 53 4 0 | 74 9 9 | 50 1 8 | 67 2 5 |
| July | 53 4 0 | 73 13 6 | 51 0 10 | 66 7 4 |
| August | 57 3 0 | 73 13 6 | 51 5 2 | 66 7 4 |
| September | 55 13 0 | 73 13 6 | 52 4 4 | 66 7 4 |
| October | 56 1 0 | 76 2 3 | 51 11 8 | 68 8 5 |
| November | 55 1 0 | 76 2 3 | 49 13 4 | 68 8 5 |
| December | 53 4 0 | 68 1 0 | 49 6 10 | 61 4 1 |
| 1951 | | | | |
| January | 52 12 0 | 64 9 9 | 52 15 2 | 68 2 5 |
| February | 50 9 9 | 62 4 9 | 52 8 8 | 56 1 1 |
| March | 55 9 0 | 63 13 6 | 54 2 8 | 57 7 4 |
| April | 58 6 0 | 69 3 6 | 54 13 6 | 62 4 9 |
| May | 59 3 0 | 75 0 0 | 54 0 6 | 67 8 0 |
| June | 59 3 0 | 75 12 3 | 54 12 0 | 68 3 0 |

| Month | Indore 6 | Nagpur 7 | Madras 8 | Kanpur 9 |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Rs. A. P. 26 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 26 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 26 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 30 0 0 |
| <i>MINIMUM BASIC WAGES</i> | | | | |
| <i>DEARNESS ALLOWANCE—</i> | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | |
| June | 47 4 0 | 39 10 10 | 41 7 0 | 52 0 6 |
| July | 48 6 0 | 39 15 2 | 41 13 0 | 53 7 0 |
| August | 48 6 0 | 40 3 6 | 42 6 0 | 54 8 6 |
| September | 48 6 0 | 40 7 10 | 42 9 0 | 55 5 0 |
| October | 49 2 0 | 41 0 6 | 42 12 0 | 55 7 6 |
| November | 49 2 0 | 41 7 0 | 43 2 0 | 55 12 6 |
| December | 49 2 0 | 41 7 0 | 42 6 0 | 55 5 0 |
| 1951 | | | | |
| January | 45 15 0 | 41 4 10 | 42 6 0 | 53 14 6 |
| February | 45 15 0 | 41 4 10 | 42 6 0 | 54 11 0 |
| March | 45 15 0 | 41 2 8 | 42 9 0 | 54 13 6 |
| April | 48 9 0 | 41 11 4 | 42 15 0 | 54 11 0 |
| May | 48 9 0 | 42 8 4 | 43 11 0 | 55 2 6 |
| June | 48 9 0 | 43 3 2 | 44 1 0 | 55 12 6 |

NOTE.—In the cotton mill industry in W. Bengal the basic minimum wage is Rs 20-2-5 p.m. Dearness allowance is paid at a flat rate of Rs. 30 p.m.

Industrial Disputes

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA SINCE 1939

| Year/Month | No. of disputes* | | No. of workers involved in disputes† | | Total no. of man-days lost during the period |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Starting during the period | Total in progress during a part or whole of the period. | Starting during the period | Total in progress during a part or whole of the period. | |
| 1939 | — | 406 | — | 409,189 | 4,992,795 |
| 1940 | — | 322 | — | 452,538 | 7,577,281 |
| 1941 | — | 359 | — | 291,054 | 3,330,503 |
| 1942 | — | 694 | — | 772,653 | 5,779,965 |
| 1943 | — | 716 | — | 525,088 | 2,342,287 |
| 1944 | — | 658 | — | 550,015 | 3,447,306 |
| 1945 | — | 820 | — | 747,530 | 4,054,499 |
| 1946 | — | 1,629 | — | 1,961,948 | 12,717,762 |
| 1947 | — | 1,811 | — | 1,840,784 | 16,562,666 |
| 1948 | — | 1,259 | — | 1,059,120 | 7,837,173 |
| 1949 | — | 920 | — | 685,457 | 6,600,595 |
| 1950 | — | 814 | — | 719,883 | 12,806,704 |
| May | 92 | 111 | 66,036 | 74,337 | 313,451 |
| June | 60 | 83 | 33,360 | 47,535 | 322,046 |
| July | 40 | 54 | 14,794 | 21,188 | 134,911 |
| August | 60 | 75 | 236,046 | 240,518 | 2,048,978 |
| September | 54 | 71 | 39,333 | 240,445 | 4,954,161 |
| October | 64 | 78 | 64,691 | 288,349 | 2,266,894 |
| November | 77 | 84 | 51,302 | 56,736 | 313,837 |
| December | 58 | 68 | 36,393 | 41,061 | 163,718 |
| 1951 | | | | | |
| January | 102 | 120 | 81,039 | 91,045 | 324,922 |
| February | 45 | 61 | 40,995 | 44,025 | 303,660 |
| March‡ | 65 | 78 | 37,280 | 47,105 | 317,225 |
| April ‡ | 102 | 118 | 88,279 | 104,212 | 366,702 |
| May§ | 90 | 102 | 40,397 | 43,471 | 198,644 |

* Disputes resulting in work-stoppages involving 10 workers or more.

† Includes workers indirectly involved also.

‡ Revised, yet provisional.

§ Provisional.

|| Not known in 12 cases.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING MAY, 1951

TABLE I

Classification of Industrial Disputes by States

| State | No. of disputes | No. of workers involved | No. of man-days lost during the month |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Assam | — | — | — |
| Bihar | 10 | 500* | 7,200* |
| Bombay | 37 | 18,081 | 70,962 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 10 | 9,651† | 16,114† |
| Madras | 20 | 6,334 | 31,111 |
| Orissa | — | — | — |
| Punjab | 1 | 47 | 47 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 2,070† | 2,230† |
| West Bengal | 18 | 5,092 | 61,279 |
| Ajmer | 2 | 1,696 | 651 |
| Delhi | — | — | — |
| Total | 102 | 43,471‡ | 198,644‡ |

* Not known in 8 cases.

† Not known in 2 cases.

‡ Not known in 12 cases.

TABLE II

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Industries

| Industry | No. of disputes | No. of workers involved | No. of man-days lost during the month |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Textiles— | | | |
| Cotton | 19 | 22,551* | 77,163* |
| Jute | 1 | 60 | 240 |
| Others | 11 | 2,276 | 11,246 |
| Engineering | 6 | 1,568 | 9,325 |
| Minerals and Metals— | | | |
| Iron and Steel | 2 | 181 | 1,285 |
| Others | 6 | 713* | 9,232* |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 14 | 2,942† | 9,788† |
| Chemicals and Dyes | 1 | 60† | 420 |
| Wood, Stone and Glass | 3 | 1,090 | 1,271 |
| Paper and Printing | 2 | 460 | 920 |
| Skins and Hides | — | — | — |
| Gins and Presses | — | — | — |
| Mines— | | | |
| Coal | 4 | 2,800* | 16,400* |
| Others | 1 | 467 | 931 |
| Transport— | | | |
| Railways | 3 | 925 | 19,125 |
| Others | 1 | 50 | 170 |
| Docks and Ports | 3 | 3,423 | 6,223 |
| Plantations | — | — | — |
| Municipalities | 5 | 717† | 179† |
| Miscellaneous | 20 | 3,188* | 31,744* |
| Total | 102 | 43,471‡ | 198,644‡ |

* Not known in 1 case.

† Not known in 4 cases.

‡ Not known in 12 cases.

TABLE III

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Causes and Results

| Cause | Number of disputes | | | | | | | Number of workers involved | Number of man-days lost |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Successful | Partially successful | Unsuccessful | Indefinite | In progress | Not known | Total | | |
| Wages and allowances. | 3 | — | 8 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 26 | 4,581 | 10,522 |
| Bonus . . . | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2,005 | 13,044 |
| Personnel . . . | 3 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 29 | 13,393 | 82,000 |
| Retrenchment . . | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 152 | 1,304 |
| Leave and hours of work. | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3,342 | 2,871 |
| Others . . . | 3 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 30 | 10,048 | 60,153 |
| Not known . . | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 5 | 50 | 150 |
| Total . . . | 10 | 2 | 35 | 9 | 27 | 10 | 102 | — | — |
| No. of workers involved. | 2,466 | 3,683 | 21,843 | 1,657 | 7,012 | 6,810 | — | 43,471 | — |
| No. of man-days lost. | 2,740 | 24,688 | 57,963 | 4,072 | 95,947 | 13,225 | — | — | 198,644 |

TABLE IV

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Duration

| Duration | No. of disputes |
|---|-----------------|
| A day or less | 26 |
| More than a day up to 5 days | 27 |
| More than 5 days up to 10 days | 12 |
| More than 10 days up to 20 days | 3 |
| More than 20 days up to 30 days | 3 |
| More than 30 days | 2 |

N. B.—There were 27 disputes in progress at the end of the month and particulars are not known in 2 cases.

TABLE V

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Number of Workers involved

| Number of workers involved | No. of disputes |
|--|-----------------|
| 10 or more but less than 100 | 37 |
| 100 or more but less than 500 | 28 |
| 500 or more but less than 1,000 | 13 |
| 1,000 or more but less than 10,000 | 12 |
| 10,000 or more | — |

N. B.—Particulars are not known in 12 cases.

TABLE VI

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Number of Man-days lost

| Man-days lost during the month | No. of disputes |
|---|-----------------|
| Less than 100 | 16 |
| 100 or more but less than 1,000 | 47 |
| 1,000 or more but less than 10,000 | 22 |
| 10,000 or more but less than 50,000 | 5 |
| 50,000 or more | — |

N. B.—Particulars are not known in 12 cases.

Cost of Living

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING AND FOOD INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA
(Base shifted to August, 1939=100)

| State | BOMBAY | | | | UTTAR PRADESH | MADHYA PRADESH | MADRAS |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Town | Bombay | Ahmed- abad | Sholapur | Jalgaon | Kanpur | Nagpur | Madras |
| Original base (=100) | July, 1933 to June, 1934 | August, 1926 to July, 1927 | February, 1927 to January, 1928 | August, 1939 | August, 1939 | August, 1939 | July, 1935 to June, 1936 |

Cost of Living

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1939 (Aug.—Dec.) | 103 | 107 | 105 | — | 103 | 104 | 106 |
| 1940 | 107 | 108 | 104 | 109 | 111 | 110 | 109 |
| 1941 | 118 | 119 | 115 | 123 | 123 | 119 | 114 |
| 1942 | 150 | 150 | 155 | 180 | 181 | 165 | 136 |
| 1943 | 210 | 282 | 252 | 284 | 306 | 299 | 180 |
| 1944 | 226 | 290 | 276 | 295 | 314 | 267 | 207 |
| 1945 | 224 | 272 | 275 | 291 | 308 | 259 | 228 |
| 1946 | 246 | 286 | 290 | 326 | 328 | 285 | 240 |
| 1947 | 265 | 300 | 340 | 369 | 378 | 320 | 277 |
| 1948 | 288 | 333 | 400 | 440 | 471 | 372 | 316 |
| 1949 | 292 | 339 | 410 | 425 | 478 | 377 | 330 |
| 1950 | 298 | 351 | 398 | 424 | 434 | 372 | 332 |
| May | 297 | 363 | 396 | 421 | 423 | 370 | 328 |
| June | 297 | 363 | 389 | 424 | 432 | 372 | 330 |
| July | 304 | 363 | 395 | 436 | 439 | 375 | 333 |
| August | 307 | 371 | 396 | 446 | 444 | 377 | 334 |
| September | 308 | 371 | 401 | 417 | 445 | 378 | 335 |
| October | 304 | 342 | 399 | 421 | 447 | 378 | 337 |
| November | 297 | 330 | 388 | 428 | 444 | 376 | 333 |
| December | 295 | 322 | 385 | 415 | 435 | 376 | 333 |
| 1951 January | 303 | 327 | 405 | 426 | 440 | 376 | 333 |
| February | 306 | 347 | 403 | 439 | 441 | 388 | 334 |
| March | 316 | 367 | 412 | 438 | 439 | 390 | 336 |
| April | 310 | 370 | 416 | 455 | 410 | 391 | 340 |
| May | 319 | 381 | 430 | 471 | 443 | 394 | 342 |

Food

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1939 (Aug.—Dec.) | 105 | 109 | 109 | — | 106 | 103 | 109 |
| 1940 | 112 | 111 | 106 | 111 | 112 | 106 | 114 |
| 1941 | 125 | 120 | 118 | 123 | 122 | 117 | 117 |
| 1942 | 161 | 169 | 167 | 186 | 181 | 163 | 161 |
| 1943 | 225 | 325 | 288 | 302 | 319 | 299 | 218 |
| 1944 | 235 | 326 | 297 | 303 | 331 | 263 | 257 |
| 1945 | 242 | 303 | 291 | 299 | 326 | 251 | 274 |
| 1946 | 283 | 337 | 319 | 350 | 364 | 282 | 293 |
| 1947 | 307 | 360 | 357 | 417 | 424 | 320 | 324 |
| 1948 | 311 | 374 | 421 | 490 | 514 | 379 | 360 |
| 1949 | 327 | 392 | 429 | 462 | 538 | 384 | 382 |
| 1950 | 340 | 420 | 434 | 459 | 471 | 382 | 380 |
| May | 339 | 440 | 425 | 449 | 461 | 379 | 371 |
| June | 339 | 442 | 416 | 464 | 464 | 382 | 376 |
| July | 350 | 442 | 428 | 485 | 472 | 386 | 381 |
| August | 355 | 455 | 434 | 499 | 481 | 389 | 384 |
| September | 356 | 454 | 446 | 453 | 486 | 390 | 385 |
| October | 350 | 405 | 449 | 457 | 491 | 390 | 388 |
| November | 337 | 382 | 422 | 461 | 489 | 387 | 381 |
| December | 333 | 366 | 416 | 438 | 475 | 386 | 378 |
| 1951 January | 342 | 375 | 451 | 449 | 483 | 386 | 377 |
| February | 347 | 409 | 444 | 468 | 489 | 399 | 380 |
| March | 365 | 445 | 428 | 458 | 487 | 400 | 380 |
| April | 360 | 428 | 426 | 482 | 489 | 399 | 384 |
| May | 360 | 446 | 438 | 508 | 492 | 399 | 384 |

Source.—State Governments.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA—contd.

| Months | COCHIN (Base : August, 1939=100) | | | | MYSORE (Base : July, 1935 to July, 1936=100) | | | | | | HYDERABAD (Base: August, 1943 to July, 1944=100) | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---|---------|
| | Ernakulam | | Trichur | | Bangalore | | Mysore | | Kolar Gold Fields | | Hyderabad City | |
| | 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1950-51 | 1951-52 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April | 366 | 382 | 359 | 372 | 307 | 344 | 300 | 349 | 318 | 365 | 159 | — |
| May | 368 | 384 | 360 | 376 | 311 | 345 | 308 | 349 | 319 | 365 | 158 | — |
| June | 368 | — | 360 | — | 311 | — | 311 | — | 325 | — | 161 | — |
| July | 370 | — | 362 | — | 319 | — | 315 | — | 334 | — | 164 | — |
| August | 374 | — | 364 | — | 328 | — | 318 | — | 347 | — | 162 | — |
| September | 375 | — | 366 | — | 329 | — | 321 | — | 350 | — | 163 | — |
| October | 376 | — | 367 | — | 333 | — | 323 | — | 353 | — | 162 | — |
| November | 375 | — | 366 | — | 330 | — | 315 | — | 342 | — | 163 | — |
| December | 380 | — | 371 | — | 326 | — | 327 | — | 344 | — | 163 | — |
| January | 377 | — | 369 | — | 328 | — | 322 | — | 345 | — | 164 | — |
| February | 377 | — | 367 | — | 336 | — | 327 | — | 351 | — | 165 | — |
| March | 376 | — | 366 | — | 341 | — | 336 | — | 363 | — | 166 | — |

Source.—State Governments.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS DURING MAY, 1951

The working class cost of living index numbers for 15 selected centres in India are set out in the following tables. These measure the average changes as compared to the year 1944, in the retail prices of goods and services that entered into working class expenditure as revealed by family budget enquiries conducted during the years 1943-45 at these centres.

During the month under review a majority of the centres recorded a rise in the cost of living index number and this was mainly due to an appreciation in the prices of food and clothing articles. Short notes analysing the index numbers at various centres are given below.

Delhi

The cost of living index number advanced by 1 point to 140. A major part of this advance was accounted for by a general rise in the prices of clothing articles.

Ajmer

The index number appreciated by 3 points to 176. Increased prices of wheat, ghee, sugar and potatoes in the food group were responsible for this rise in the index.

Jharia

A rise of 3 points brought the index number to the level of 190. There was an increase in the price of rice in the food group, match box in the fuel and lighting group and tobacco in the miscellaneous group.

Dehri-on-Sone

The index number remained stationary at 199. There was, however, a fall in the price of wheat in the food group and a rise in the price of firewood in the fuel and lighting group.

Cuttack

The index number went up by 6 points and stood at 172. Higher quotations for rice and *saru* in the food group were mainly responsible for this rise in the index. The increase in the price of rice was reported to be due to seizure of stocks of rice and paddy by the State Government.

Gauhati

A rise of 1 point brought the index number to the level of 141 reflecting a rise in the price of potatoes in the food group and shirting in the clothing group.

Silchar

A parallel trend in the index number was noticed also at this centre in Assam where the higher quotations for potatoes, fish and clothing articles caused the index number to move up by 6 points to 158.

Ludhiana

This was the only centre which registered a fall in the index number during the month under review and this fall was due to reduction in the prices of wheat during the first few weeks of the month. The index number receded by 1 point and stood at 165.

Akola

The cost of living index number remained stationary at 163. All the group index numbers also remained stable.

Jubbulpore

A similar trend was also noticed at this centre in Madhya Pradesh where the index number remained unchanged at 166.

Kharagpur

The index number advanced by 1 point to 135. Increased prices of brinjal in the food group and firewood in the fuel and lighting group were responsible for this rise.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

(Base : 1944=100)

| | Del- hi | Aj- mer | Jam- shed- pur | Jhar- ia | Dehri- on- Sono | Mon- ghyr and Jannal- pur | Cuttack | Ber- ham- pur | Gauhati | Silchar | Tin- sukia | Ludhi- ana | Ako- la | Jub- bul- pore | Chit- ragpur |
|----------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1945 . | 103 | 110 | 100 | 97 | 106 | 105 | 102 | 101 | 90 | 92 | 94 | 105 | 98 | 95 | 97 |
| 1946 . | 107 | 118 | 103 | 122 | 131 | 132 | 106 | 111 | 86 | 96 | 83 | 119 | 107 | 101 | 100 |
| 1947 . | 122 | 152 | 123 | 139 | 158 | 153 | 117 | 126 | 97 | 110 | 93 | 142 | 139 | 123 | 110 |
| 1948 . | 132 | 162 | 136 | 153 | 171 | 166 | 134 | 145 | 117 | 132 | 109 | 168 | 156 | 146 | 122 |
| 1949 . | 132 | 161 | 138 | 159 | 170 | 171 | 147 | 154 | 128 | 138 | 110 | 164 | 168 | 151 | 135 |
| 1950 . | 132 | 168 | 145* | 182 | 185 | 193* | 163 | 162 | 126 | 146 | 114 | 165 | 162 | 153 | 137 |
| May | 131 | 169 | 136 | 170 | 171 | 182 | 160 | 151 | 124 | 151 | 113 | 162 | 165 | 151 | 137 |
| June | 133 | 165 | 137 | 175 | 173 | 185 | 162 | 152 | 126 | 145 | 114 | 162 | 163 | 152 | 137 |
| July | 136 | 168 | 141 | 188 | 183 | 203 | 163 | 158 | 128 | 147 | 113 | 165 | 165 | 155 | 140 |
| August | 136 | 168 | 159 | 209 | 192 | 201 | 164 | 171 | 128 | 157 | 113 | 169 | 167 | 154 | 141 |
| Septem- ber | 134 | 168 | 162 | 207 | 196 | 202 | 168 | 174 | 129 | 162 | 112 | 168 | 165 | 151 | 137 |
| Octo- ber | 134 | 172 | 157 | 215 | 216 | 206* | 168 | 175 | 131 | 160 | 111 | 168 | 168 | 155 | 141 |
| Novem- ber | 133 | 167 | 166* | 187 | 218 | 211* | 168 | 178 | 128 | 156 | 111 | 167 | 174 | 158 | 137 |
| Decem- ber | 129 | 165 | 157* | 177 | 195 | 194* | 166 | 186 | 127 | 145 | 111 | 179 | 167 | 163 | 137 |
| 1951 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Janu- ary | 134 | 171 | 158* | 176 | 198 | 192* | 164 | 189 | 127 | 141 | 109* | 163 | 162 | 151 | 137 |
| Febru- ary | 138 | 176 | 158* | 176 | 195 | 194* | 165 | 187* | 129 | 140 | 109* | 165 | 164 | 151 | 137 |
| March | 138 | 174 | 158* | 185 | 198 | 200* | 165 | 187* | 139 | 147 | 121* | 168 | 161 | 152 | 137 |
| April | 139 | 173 | 160* | 187 | 199 | — | 166 | 191* | 140 | 152 | 121* | 165 | 163 | 150 | 137 |
| May | 140 | 176 | 159* | 190 | 199 | — | 172 | 191* | 141 | 158 | 122* | 165 | 163 | 150 | 137 |

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

DELHI (a)

| | Food | Fuel and Light- ing | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscel- laneous | All Items |
|---------------------|------|---------------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|--------------|
| Weights | 61.0 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 103 | 104 | 100 | 90 | 110 | 103 |
| 1946 | 108 | 107 | 100 | 100 | 118 | 107 |
| 1947 | 124 | 114 | 100 | 111 | 135 | 122 |
| 1948 | 125 | 172 | 100 | 138 | 151 | 132 |
| 1949 | 126 | 181 | 100 | 125 | 148 | 132 |
| 1950 | 126 | 168 | 100 | 138 | 146 | 132 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| May | 123 | 172 | 100 | 139 | 147 | 131 |
| June | 127 | 172 | 100 | 139 | 147 | 133 |
| July | 131 | 180 | 100 | 139 | 148 | 136 |
| August | 132 | 173 | 100 | 138 | 146 | 136 |
| September | 130 | 162 | 100 | 136 | 146 | 134 |
| October | 131 | 161 | 100 | 137 | 146 | 134 |
| November | 130 | 157 | 100 | 138 | 146 | 133 |
| December | 124 | 150 | 100 | 140 | 147 | 129 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 131 | 150 | 100 | 137 | 147 | 134 |
| February | 136 | 150 | 100 | 147 | 151 | 138 |
| March | 137 | 150 | 100 | 140 | 151 | 138 |
| April | 138 | 150 | 100 | 142 | 153 | 139 |
| May | 138 | 150 | 100 | 151 | 155 | 140 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 499-500 of the Indian Labour Gazette, January, 1948.

ESTIMATE OF THE DELHI WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX ON THE PRE-WAR BASE : AUGUST, 1939=100

The Labour Bureau Index Numbers published above are based on the average prices of important items of consumption by working class families during the year 1944, the 'weights' used being those determined from the average expenditure on these items as revealed by the family budget enquiry conducted under the Government of India's Cost of Living Index Scheme during the period October, 1943 to October, 1944.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi has obtained the prices of the items during the month of August, 1939 and has worked out the index with August, 1939 as base using the Labour Bureau 'weights' adjusted to August, 1939 prices. This index worked out to an average figure of 260.8 during 1944. Linking this figure with the Labour Bureau series, the cost of living index number during the month of May, 1951 on the pre-war base *viz.*, August 1939, may be estimated to be 366.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—contd.
(Base : 1944=100)

AJMER—(a).

| | | | | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|---|---|---|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | | | | 63.7 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 8.2 | 16.9 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | . | . | . | 105 | 110 | 100 | 122 | 122 | 110 |
| 1946 | . | . | . | 111 | 110 | 100 | 155 | 135 | 118 |
| 1947 | . | . | . | 147 | 161 | 100 | 178 | 171 | 152 |
| 1948 | . | . | . | 155 | 166 | 100 | 201 | 176 | 162 |
| 1949 | . | . | . | 159 | 165 | 100 | 183 | 164 | 161 |
| 1950 | . | . | . | 172 | 143 | 100 | 198 | 161 | 163 |
| May | . | . | . | | | | | | |
| June | . | . | . | 175 | 140 | 100 | 188 | 159 | 169 |
| July | . | . | . | 169 | 137 | 100 | 194 | 169 | 165 |
| August | . | . | . | 173 | 136 | 100 | 203 | 161 | 168 |
| September | . | . | . | 173 | 136 | 100 | 201 | 162 | 168 |
| October | . | . | . | 173 | 136 | 100 | 200 | 162 | 168 |
| November | . | . | . | 179 | 136 | 100 | 203 | 161 | 172 |
| December | . | . | . | 169 | 143 | 100 | 209 | 161 | 167 |
| 1951 | . | . | . | 165 | 146 | 100 | 219 | 161 | 165 |
| January | . | . | . | | | | | | |
| February | . | . | . | 173 | 155 | 100 | 219 | 161 | 171 |
| March | . | . | . | 180 | 157 | 100 | 219 | 161 | 176 |
| April | . | . | . | 173 | 154 | 100 | 221 | 166 | 174 |
| May | . | . | . | 175 | 154 | 100 | 223 | 166 | 173 |
| | . | . | . | 170 | 154 | 100 | 222 | 166 | 176 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 53-57 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Ajmer" by S. R. Deshpande.

JAMSHEDPUR—(b)

| | | | | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|---|---|---|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | | | | 65.8 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | . | . | . | 102 | 100 | 100 | 78 | 106 | 100 |
| 1946 | . | . | . | 106 | 105 | 100 | 76 | 109 | 103 |
| 1947 | . | . | . | 130 | 120 | 100 | 83 | 129 | 123 |
| 1948 | . | . | . | 138 | 154 | 100 | 132 | 133 | 136 |
| 1949 | . | . | . | 139 | 166 | 100 | 118 | 149 | 138 |
| 1950* | . | . | . | 145 | 171 | 100 | 132 | 160 | 145 |
| May | . | . | . | | | | | | |
| June | . | . | . | 135 | 155 | 100 | 129 | 152 | 136 |
| July | . | . | . | 135 | 155 | 100 | 135 | 152 | 137 |
| August | . | . | . | 139 | 172 | 100 | 135 | 158 | 141 |
| September | . | . | . | 163 | 186 | 100 | 131 | 168 | 159 |
| October | . | . | . | 166 | 191 | 100 | 134 | 172 | 162 |
| November* | . | . | . | 169 | 191 | 100 | 138 | 171 | 167 |
| December* | . | . | . | 156 | 191 | 100 | 146 | 169 | 156 |
| 1951 | . | . | . | 156 | 192 | 100 | 152 | 172 | 157 |
| January* | . | . | . | | | | | | |
| February* | . | . | . | 157 | 192 | 100 | 153 | 172 | 158 |
| March* | . | . | . | 158 | 190 | 100 | 142 | 173 | 158 |
| April* | . | . | . | 159 | 190 | 100 | 141 | 175 | 158 |
| May* | . | . | . | 162 | 190 | 100 | 141 | 174 | 160 |
| | . | . | . | 161 | 190 | 100 | 141 | 172 | 159 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 72-74 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jamshedpur" by S. R. Deshpande.

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
(Base : 1944=100)

JHARIA (a)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 77.7 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 15.1 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 98 | 94 | 81 | 102 | 97 |
| 1946 | 128 | 95 | 76 | 108 | 122 |
| 1947 | 145 | 104 | 78 | 138 | 139 |
| 1948 | 151 | 145 | 123 | 177 | 153 |
| 1949 | 159 | 128 | 108 | 183 | 159 |
| 1950 | 189 | 115 | 114 | 180 | 182 |
| 1950 | | | | | |
| May | 173 | 116 | 117 | 178 | 170 |
| June | 180 | 116 | 117 | 178 | 175 |
| July | 197 | 116 | 118 | 178 | 188 |
| August | 223 | 116 | 118 | 178 | 209 |
| September | 221 | 116 | 118 | 178 | 207 |
| October | 232 | 116 | 118 | 179 | 215 |
| November | 195 | 113 | 106 | 182 | 187 |
| December | 182 | 113 | 106 | 182 | 177 |
| 1951 | | | | | |
| January | 181 | 113 | 107 | 182 | 176 |
| February | 182 | 113 | 106 | 183 | 176 |
| March | 191 | 113 | 125 | 184 | 185 |
| April | 193 | 113 | 125 | 188 | 187 |
| May | 196 | 119 | 125 | 193 | 190 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 56-59 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jharia" by S. R. Deshpande.

DEHRI-ON-SONE (b)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 69.6 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 13.5 | 10.3 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 106 | 109 | 100 | 91 | 118 | 103 |
| 1946 | 140 | 120 | 100 | 96 | 129 | 131 |
| 1947 | 173 | 129 | 100 | 108 | 159 | 158 |
| 1948 | 180 | 125 | 100 | 148 | 171 | 171 |
| 1949 | 180 | 147 | 100 | 131 | 183 | 170 |
| 1950 | 200 | 164 | 100 | 137 | 177 | 185 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| May | 189 | 163 | 106 | 133 | 173 | 171 |
| June | 183 | 166 | 100 | 138 | 173 | 173 |
| July | 196 | 167 | 100 | 134 | 181 | 183 |
| August | 207 | 166 | 100 | 142 | 182 | 192 |
| September | 213 | 165 | 100 | 141 | 182 | 196 |
| October | 243 | 165 | 100 | 139 | 182 | 216 |
| November | 248 | 164 | 100 | 130 | 182 | 218 |
| December | 212 | 164 | 100 | 141 | 182 | 195 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 216 | 164 | 100 | 148 | 182 | 198 |
| February | 211 | 164 | 100 | 148 | 182 | 195 |
| March | 215 | 164 | 100 | 148 | 182 | 198 |
| April | 216 | 162 | 100 | 147 | 189 | 199 |
| May | 216 | 164 | 100 | 147 | 189 | 199 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 55-58 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Dehri-on-Sone" by S. R. Deshpande.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—contd.
(Base : 1944=100)
MONGHYR AND JAMALPUR—(a)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|------------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 69.8 | 5.6 | 1.7 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 107 | 103 | 100 | 90 | 106 | 105 |
| 1946 | 143 | 106 | 100 | 106 | 109 | 132 |
| 1947 | 170 | 114 | 100 | 100 | 124 | 153 |
| 1948 | 178 | 148 | 100 | 147 | 135 | 168 |
| 1949 | 189 | 131 | 100 | 129 | 131 | 171 |
| 1950* | 216 | 126 | 100 | 156 | 143 | 193 |
| March 1950 | 202 | 131 | 100 | 141 | 135 | 182 |
| April | 200 | 128 | 100 | 141 | 139 | 181 |
| May | 198 | 123 | 100 | 159 | 148 | 182 |
| June | 202 | 124 | 100 | 154 | 152 | 185 |
| July | 224 | 138 | 100 | 179 | 150 | 203 |
| August | 224 | 127 | 100 | 168 | 146 | 201 |
| September | 226 | 128 | 100 | 164 | 149 | 202 |
| October* | 234 | 118 | 100 | 157 | 142 | 206 |
| November* | 242 | 115 | 100 | 161 | 141 | 211 |
| December* | 218 | 114 | 100 | 165 | 135 | 194 |
| January* | 215 | 116 | 100 | 165 | 135 | 192 |
| February* | 218 | 116 | 100 | 161 | 137 | 194 |
| March* | 220 | 116 | 100 | 184 | 150 | 200 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 48-51 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Monghyr and Jamalpur" by S. R. Deshpande.

CUTTACK—(b)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|--------------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 67.1 | 8.9 | 3.0 | 8.1 | 12.9 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 98 | 114 | 100 | 105 | 112 | 102 |
| 1946 | 105 | 109 | 100 | 104 | 112 | 108 |
| 1947 | 120 | 110 | 100 | 110 | 114 | 117 |
| 1948 | 137 | 124 | 100 | 127 | 136 | 134 |
| 1949 | 153 | 140 | 100 | 130 | 143 | 147 |
| 1950 | 171 | 141 | 100 | 138 | 167 | 163 |
| May 1950 | 168 | 141 | 100 | 136 | 163 | 160 |
| June | 171 | 141 | 100 | 136 | 157 | 162 |
| July | 171 | 141 | 100 | 136 | 170 | 163 |
| August | 171 | 141 | 100 | 136 | 173 | 164 |
| September | 176 | 141 | 100 | 141 | 173 | 168 |
| October | 177 | 141 | 100 | 142 | 173 | 168 |
| November | 178 | 141 | 100 | 142 | 173 | 168 |
| December | 175 | 141 | 100 | 142 | 172 | 165 |
| January 1951 | 173 | 141 | 100 | 144 | 161 | 164 |
| February | 173 | 141 | 100 | 148 | 168 | 165 |
| March | 172 | 141 | 100 | 148 | 168 | 165 |
| April | 174 | 141 | 100 | 148 | 168 | 165 |
| May | 182 | 141 | 100 | 148 | 169 | 172 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 739 of the India Labour Gazette, April, 1948.

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
(Base : 1944=100)

BERHAMPUR—(a)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | Housing Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 62.4 | 7.5 | 3.3 | 11.0 | 15.8 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 98 | 105 | 100 | 121 | 95 | 101 |
| 1946 | 107 | 135 | 100 | 123 | 110 | 111 |
| 1947 | 123 | 162 | 100 | 139 | 115 | 126 |
| 1948 | 151 | 162 | 100 | 135 | 130 | 145 |
| 1949 | 166 | 155 | 100 | 128 | 140 | 154 |
| 1950 | 174 | 158 | 100 | 132 | 150 | 162 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| May | 159 | 147 | 100 | 127 | 150 | 151 |
| June | 161 | 147 | 100 | 127 | 151 | 152 |
| July | 170 | 147 | 100 | 127 | 149 | 158 |
| August | 189 | 152 | 100 | 140 | 149 | 171 |
| September | 191 | 167 | 100 | 140 | 150 | 174 |
| October | 190 | 177 | 100 | 144 | 154 | 175 |
| November | 193 | 178 | 100 | 146 | 157 | 178 |
| December | 201 | 209 | 100 | 150 | 157 | 186 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 205 | 208 | 100 | 152 | 157 | 189 |
| February* | 201 | 209 | 100 | 152 | 162 | 187 |
| March* | 200 | 209 | 100 | 157 | 165 | 187 |
| April* | 204 | 209 | 100 | 171 | 164 | 191 |
| May* | 207 | 209 | 100 | 172 | 151 | 191 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 47 of the Indian Labour Gazette, July, 1948.

GAUHATI—(b)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | Housing Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 93.4 | 8.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 18.4 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 89 | 70 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 90 |
| 1946 | 85 | 65 | 100 | 96 | 94 | 86 |
| 1947 | 100 | 65 | 100 | 95 | 195 | 97 |
| 1948 | 124 | 67 | 100 | 143 | 114 | 117 |
| 1949 | 129 | 67 | 100 | 215 | 140 | 129 |
| 1950 | 128 | 64 | 100 | 162 | 145 | 126 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| May | 128 | 68 | 100 | 129 | 141 | 124 |
| June | 129 | 69 | 100 | 143 | 146 | 126 |
| July | 131 | 68 | 100 | 148 | 147 | 128 |
| August | 130 | 66 | 100 | 162 | 148 | 128 |
| September | 129 | 60 | 100 | 178 | 149 | 128 |
| October | 133 | 55 | 100 | 241 | 149 | 131 |
| November | 127 | 55 | 100 | 208 | 149 | 128 |
| December | 127 | 55 | 100 | 212 | 147 | 127 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 125 | 61 | 100 | 211 | 146 | 127 |
| February | 128 | 68 | 100 | 214 | 145 | 129 |
| March | 144 | 69 | 100 | 211 | 145 | 139 |
| April | 145 | 69 | 100 | 209 | 149 | 140 |
| May | 146 | 68 | 100 | 203 | 148 | 141 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 650 of the Indian Labour Gazette, March, 1948.

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—contd.
(Base : 1944=100)
SILCHAR—(a)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 71.7 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 89 | 95 | 100 | 88 | 109 | 92 |
| 1947 | 91 | 139 | 100 | 78 | 88 | 96 |
| 1948 | 111 | 156 | 100 | 94 | 92 | 110 |
| 1949 | 105 | 161 | 100 | 179 | 110 | 132 |
| 1950 | 141 | 159 | 100 | 135 | 117 | 133 |
| | 152 | 162 | 100 | 150 | 108 | 146 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | |
| June | 150 | 165 | 100 | 153 | 106 | 151 |
| July | 150 | 165 | 100 | 155 | 108 | 145 |
| August | 162 | 165 | 100 | 157 | 111 | 147 |
| September | 166 | 165 | 100 | 159 | 110 | 157 |
| October | 173 | 165 | 100 | 158 | 110 | 162 |
| November | 171 | 165 | 100 | 155 | 111 | 160 |
| December | 164 | 165 | 100 | 160 | 113 | 156 |
| | 148 | 165 | 100 | 160 | 115 | 145 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | | | | | | |
| February | 143 | 165 | 100 | 158 | 115 | 141 |
| March | 141 | 165 | 100 | 158 | 116 | 140 |
| April | 151 | 165 | 100 | 156 | 122 | 147 |
| May | 158 | 165 | 100 | 161 | 123 | 152 |
| | 164 | 165 | 100 | 170 | 121 | 153 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 351 of the Indian Labour Gazette, November, 1948.

TINSUKIA—(b)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 68.7 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 12.3 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 94 | 81 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 |
| 1947 | 86 | 53 | 100 | 73 | 83 | 83 |
| 1948 | 98 | 65 | 100 | 94 | 84 | 93 |
| 1949 | 114 | 58 | 100 | 125 | 100 | 109 |
| 1950 | 113 | 58 | 100 | 133 | 111 | 110 |
| | 116 | 61 | 100 | 156 | 105 | 114 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | |
| June | 117 | 61 | 100 | 142 | 108 | 113 |
| July | 118 | 61 | 100 | 142 | 108 | 114 |
| August | 118 | 61 | 100 | 142 | 104 | 113 |
| September | 118 | 61 | 100 | 144 | 102 | 113 |
| October | 116 | 61 | 100 | 144 | 102 | 112 |
| November | 114 | 61 | 100 | 144 | 103 | 111 |
| December | 114 | 61 | 100 | 144 | 103 | 111 |
| | 114 | 61 | 100 | 144 | 102 | 111 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January* | 112 | 63 | 100 | 144 | 102 | 109 |
| February* | 111 | 63 | 100 | 144 | 102 | 109 |
| March* | 126 | 63 | 100 | 144 | 118 | 121 |
| April* | 127 | 62 | 100 | 143 | 112 | 121 |
| May* | 185 | 62 | 100 | 235 | 115 | 169 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 429 of the Indian Labour Gazette, December 1948.

*Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

LUDHIANA—(a)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | Hous. Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscel- laneous | All Items |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|--------------|
| Weights | 61.2 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 10.8 | 15.1 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 106 | 105 | 100 | 98 | 106 | 105 |
| 1946 | 125 | 112 | 100 | 93 | 122 | 119 |
| 1947 | 140 | 150 | 100 | 119 | 135 | 142 |
| 1948 | 183 | 169 | 100 | 135 | 157 | 168 |
| 1949 | 177 | 157 | 100 | 102 | 176 | 161 |
| 1950 | 175 | 153 | 100 | 111 | 185 | 165 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| May | 171 | 156 | 100 | 100 | 168 | 162 |
| June | 175 | 153 | 100 | 100 | 171 | 162 |
| July | 170 | 150 | 100 | 116 | 182 | 165 |
| August | 181 | 149 | 100 | 108 | 195 | 169 |
| September | 179 | 150 | 100 | 108 | 199 | 168 |
| October | 177 | 152 | 100 | 117 | 197 | 168 |
| November | 176 | 152 | 100 | 114 | 195 | 167 |
| December | 179 | 152 | 100 | 120 | 196 | 170 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 179 | 153 | 100 | 119 | 191 | 169 |
| February | 176 | 142 | 100 | 117 | 187 | 165 |
| March | 181 | 140 | 100 | 119 | 183 | 168 |
| April | 174 | 142 | 100 | 139 | 180 | 166 |
| May | 172 | 141 | 100 | 152 | 178 | 165 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 45-48 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Ludhiana" by S. R. Deshpande.

AKOLA (b)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | Hous. Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscel- laneous | All Items |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|--------------|
| Weights | 68.6 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 13.4 | 18.6 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 99 | 88 | 100 | 91 | 101 | 98 |
| 1946 | 116 | 86 | 100 | 90 | 101 | 107 |
| 1947 | 161 | 91 | 100 | 96 | 115 | 139 |
| 1948 | 175 | 204 | 100 | 100 | 123 | 156 |
| 1949 | 193 | 196 | 100 | 105 | 132 | 168 |
| 1950 | 190 | 159 | 100 | 105 | 122 | 162 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| May | 179 | 151 | 100 | 105 | 119 | 155 |
| June | 185 | 151 | 100 | 105 | 119 | 158 |
| July | 197 | 151 | 100 | 105 | 120 | 165 |
| August | 198 | 150 | 100 | 105 | 125 | 167 |
| September | 197 | 150 | 100 | 105 | 127 | 166 |
| October | 200 | 150 | 100 | 105 | 125 | 168 |
| November | 211 | 159 | 100 | 105 | 125 | 174 |
| December | 199 | 150 | 100 | 105 | 126 | 167 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 186 | 150 | 100 | 105 | 138 | 162 |
| February | 187 | 160 | 100 | 105 | 145 | 164 |
| March | 186 | 160 | 100 | 104 | 145 | 164 |
| April | 183 | 160 | 100 | 108 | 146 | 163 |
| May | 183 | 160 | 100 | 105 | 146 | 163 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 46-49 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Akola" by S. R. Deshpande.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—concl'd.

(Base : 1944=100)

JUBBULPORE (a)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 58.2 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 12.6 | 10.3 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 90 | 93 | 100 | 85 | 114 | 95 |
| 1946 | 98 | 97 | 100 | 79 | 126 | 101 |
| 1947 | 121 | 110 | 100 | 88 | 159 | 123 |
| 1948 | 149 | 127 | 109 | 121 | 170 | 146 |
| 1949 | 162 | 143 | 109 | 123 | 176 | 161 |
| 1950 | 152 | 148 | 100 | 114 | 190 | 153 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| May | 143 | 145 | 100 | 117 | 208 | 151 |
| June | 145 | 145 | 100 | 117 | 208 | 152 |
| July | 152 | 155 | 100 | 108 | 203 | 155 |
| August | 157 | 157 | 109 | 107 | 180 | 154 |
| September | 153 | 153 | 100 | 107 | 179 | 151 |
| October | 156 | 150 | 100 | 113 | 190 | 155 |
| November | 162 | 143 | 100 | 113 | 188 | 158 |
| December | 179 | 143 | 100 | 115 | 189 | 168 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 186 | 136 | 100 | 116 | 187 | 171 |
| February | 183 | 128 | 100 | 123 | 185 | 169 |
| March | 175 | 125 | 100 | 125 | 193 | 166 |
| April | 174 | 125 | 100 | 127 | 193 | 166 |
| May | 174 | 125 | 100 | 128 | 193 | 166 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 56-59 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jubbulpore" by S. R. Deshpande.

KHARAGPUR (b)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 60.2 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 97 | 110 | 100 | 83 | 109 | 97 |
| 1946 | 102 | 97 | 100 | 76 | 113 | 100 |
| 1947 | 116 | 106 | 100 | 80 | 119 | 111 |
| 1948 | 135 | 116 | 100 | 126 | 129 | 132 |
| 1949 | 142 | 114 | 100 | 125 | 142 | 137 |
| 1950 | 142 | 109 | 100 | 130 | 144 | 137 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| May | 141 | 107 | 100 | 128 | 151 | 137 |
| June | 144 | 108 | 100 | 132 | 147 | 139 |
| July | 116 | 110 | 100 | 130 | 141 | 140 |
| August | 146 | 111 | 100 | 135 | 141 | 141 |
| September | 142 | 110 | 100 | 139 | 141 | 138 |
| October | 144 | 109 | 100 | 146 | 141 | 141 |
| November | 141 | 109 | 100 | 141 | 133 | 137 |
| December | 138 | 109 | 100 | 147 | 136 | 136 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 133 | 109 | 100 | 147 | 137 | 133 |
| February | 133 | 108 | 100 | 146 | 139 | 133 |
| March | 135 | 113 | 100 | 150 | 141 | 135 |
| April | 134 | 113 | 100 | 150 | 140 | 134 |
| May | 136 | 117 | 100 | 150 | 140 | 135 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 45-48 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Kharagpur" by S. R. Deshpande.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES AT DIFFERENT MUFASSAL CENTRES IN MADRAS

(Base : July, 1935 to June, 1936=100)

| Month and year | Visakhapatnam | Eluru | Bollary | Cuddalore | Tirubirapalli | Madhurai | Coimbatore | Kozhikode |
|---------------------|---------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1948 | 338 | 367 | 370 | 372 | 351 | 331 | 337 | 394 |
| 1949 | 300 | 396 | 378 | 364 | 365 | 360 | 385 | 409 |
| 1950 | 354 | 404 | 383 | 371 | 372 | 348 | 388 | 428 |
| May | 348 | 393 | 387 | 359 | 369 | 343 | 375 | 428 |
| June | 352 | 396 | 390 | 363 | 374 | 343 | 379 | 450 |
| July | 360 | 407 | 382 | 369 | 371 | 345 | 394 | 439 |
| August | 365 | 406 | 371 | 368 | 375 | 350 | 396 | 438 |
| September | 363 | 419 | 372 | 378 | 378 | 354 | 396 | 439 |
| October | 366 | 416 | 369 | 392 | 376 | 354 | 392 | 427 |
| November | 361 | 415 | 380 | 384 | 376 | 355 | 391 | 417 |
| December | 358 | 410 | 371 | 383 | 374 | 348 | 389 | 411 |
| 1951 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 358 | 407 | 375 | 384 | 371 | 344 | 389 | 419 |
| February | 356 | 413 | 375 | 382 | 367 | 349 | 389 | 427 |
| March | 354 | 416 | 377 | 382 | 370 | 354 | 392 | 440 |
| April | 356 | 425 | 378 | 385 | 369 | 357 | 398 | 450 |
| May | 364 | 435 | 389 | 384 | 366 | 360 | 402 | 459 |

Source.—Public (Economics and Statistics) Department, Government of Madras.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN RANGOON

The table below shows the percentage variations in the estimated cost on an austerity basis, of one month's supply of food-stuffs and commodities for the principal groups of Indian work-people, viz., Tamils, Telegus and Uriyas on a singleman basis.

(Base : Year 1941=100)

| Month and year | Food | Fuel and Lighting | Clothing | Miscellaneous | House Rent | All items combined |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|----------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1930 | | | | | | |
| April | 330 | 279 | 579 | 471 | 266 | 343 |
| May | 353 | 257 | 600 | 471 | 266 | 345 |
| June | 356 | 260 | 641 | 467 | 266 | 361 |
| July | 391 | 214 | 638 | 454 | 266 | 380 |
| August | 390 | 291 | 475 | 454 | 266 | 368 |
| September | 379 | 204 | 440 | 454 | 266 | 359 |
| October | 352 | 197 | 440 | 454 | 266 | 341 |
| November | 344 | 192 | 443 | 454 | 266 | 335 |
| December | 344 | 182 | 423 | 454 | 266 | 333 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 354 | 190 | 418 | 454 | 266 | 340 |
| February | 347 | 214 | 418 | 454 | 266 | 337 |
| March | 322 | 198 | 426 | 459 | 266 | 321 |
| April | 329 | 191 | 437 | 476 | 266 | 327 |

Source.—Weekly notes by the Director of Labour, Burma.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(Base : 1937=100)

| Country | U. K. | U.S.A. | Canada | Australia | Turkey | Ceylon |
|--------------------|------------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Town | | | | | Istanbul | Colombo(b) |
| 1938 . . . | 101 | 98 | 101 | 103 | 100 | — |
| 1939 . . . | 103 | 97 | 100 | 105 | 101 | 103* |
| 1940 . . . | 119 | 98 | 104 | 110 | 112 | 112 |
| 1941 . . . | 129 | 102 | 110 | 115 | 138 | 122 |
| 1942 . . . | 130 | 113 | 116 | 125 | 232 | 164 |
| 1943 . . . | 129 | 120 | 117 | 129 | 346 | 195 |
| 1944 . . . | 130 | 122 | 117 | 129 | 338 | 200 |
| 1945 . . . | 132 | 125 | 118 | 129 | 353 | 221 |
| 1946 . . . | 132 | 136 | 122 | 131 | 341 | 229 |
| 1947 . . . | 102 (a)(c) | 155 | 134 | 136 | 343 | 252 |
| 1948 . . . | 108 | 167 | 153 | 148 | 345 | 260 |
| 1949 . . . | 111 | 165 | 159 | 162 | 378 | 258 |
| 1950 . . . | 114 | 167 | 165 | 179 | 360 | 272 |
| May . . . | 114 | 164 | 162 | 176† | 361 | 266 |
| June . . . | 114 | 166 | 163 | | 357 | 271 |
| July . . . | 114 | 168 | 166 | 180 | 350 | 272 |
| August . . . | 113 | 168 | 167 | | 343 | 274 |
| September . . . | 114 | 169 | 168 | 188 | 341 | 283 |
| October . . . | 115 | 170 | 169 | | 346 | 279 |
| November . . . | 116 | 171 | 169 | 196 | 348 | 277 |
| December . . . | 116 | 174 | 169 | | 351 | 273 |
| 1951 January . . . | 117 | 177 | 170 | 196 | 354 | 281 |
| February . . . | 118 | 179 | 173 | | — | 284 |
| March . . . | 119 | 180 | 178 | — | — | 284 |
| April . . . | 121 | 180 | 180 | — | — | 283 |
| May . . . | 124 | — | 180 | — | — | 283 |

(a) New Series from July 1947 Base : 17th June, 1947=100.

(b) Base : November, 1938 to April, 1939=100. (c) July to December.

* August—December.

† Relates to quarter ending June, 1950.

Source.—International Labour Office.

Retail and Wholesale Prices

MOVEMENT OF RETAIL PRICES IN SELECTED URBAN AND RURAL CENTRES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1951

Unweighted retail price index numbers for 18 urban and 12 rural centres are given in the following tables. These measure the fluctuations in the retail prices of certain groups of consumption items as compared to their average prices during 1944.

Urban Centres

The index numbers for 'all articles of food' showed an upward trend in a majority of the centres during the month under review. This upward trend was mainly due to an increase in the prices of pulses and miscellaneous articles of food, such as *gur*, salt, potatoes, chillies, *dhania*, etc.

An analysis by the various consumption groups is given below:—

Cereals.—The index numbers for this sub-group remained stationary in several centres. A noteworthy rise in the index was, however, recorded at Banaras due to re-appearance of barley at higher prices.

Pulses.—The index numbers for this sub-group advanced in a majority of the centres due to a general increase in the prices of pulses. In as many as three centres, the rise in the indices exceeded 10 points.

Other articles of food.—The index numbers for this sub-group also advanced in a majority of the centres, important items registering rise in the prices being *gur*, salt, potatoes, chillies and *dhania*. At Patna and Budge-Budge, the index number rose by 15 and 10 points respectively.

Fuel and Lighting.—No important fluctuation in the prices of items in this group was noticed during the month under review but the general trend of the index numbers appeared to be slightly upwards.

Miscellaneous.—The index numbers for this sub-group advanced in a majority of the centres due mainly to an increase in the prices of *pan-supari* and tobacco. In as many as five centres, there was a rise of 10 points or more in the indices for this group.

Rural Centres

The index numbers for 'all articles of food' advanced in a majority of the centres, receded at two centres and remained stationary at one centre. The fluctuations in the index numbers for 'cereals' ranged from a fall of 20 points at Nana to a rise of 10 points at Bamra. There was a general rise in the prices of pulses at Lakh. The index numbers for 'other articles of food' went up at seven centres and receded slightly at the remaining three centres. In the 'fuel and lighting' group a noteworthy rise in the price of kerosene oil was witnessed at Bamra and Sonaili. The index numbers for 'clothing' advanced in a majority of the centres due mainly to a rise in the prices of *dhoti*, *saree* and shirting. The index numbers for 'miscellaneous' group fluctuated in both the directions and no clear trend of prices was discernible.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS

(Base:

| Name of Centre and State | Cereals | | | Pulses | | | Other articles of food | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|------------------------|------------|----------|
| | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| I.—Bombay : | | | | | | | | | |
| Hubli | 140 | 133 | 133 | 108 | 130 | 142a | 166 | 189 | 185 |
| Surat | 101 | 115 | 117 | 128 | 153 | 152 | 161 | 122 | 155 |
| Dahad | 132 | 141 | 142 | 148 | 171 | 175 | 185 | 197 | 200 |
| II.—Punjab (I) : | | | | | | | | | |
| Amritsar | x | x | 149 | x | x | 153 | x | x | 175 |
| III.—Uttar Pradesh : | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucknow | 140 | 160 | 161 | 152 | 182 | 189 | 172 | 161 | 185 |
| Agra | 130 | 153 | 151 | 155 | 184 | 191 | 168 | 171 | 185 |
| Bareilly | 164 | 176 | 168 | 163 | 200 | 211a | 173 | 160 | 170 |
| Banaras | 170 | 154 | 173b | 134 | 184 | 188 | 216 | 167 | 182 |
| Meerut | 175 | 188 | 188 | 156 | 187 | 201a | 189 | 151 | 187 |
| IV.—Bihar : | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | 216 | 263 | 258 | 140 | 197 | 191 | 192 | 186 | 200 |
| V.—West Bengal : | | | | | | | | | |
| Howrah | 140 | 140 | 140 | 123 | 136 | 134 | 175 | 170 | 162 |
| Budge-Budge | 134 | 148 | 148 | 114 | 132 | 138 | 151 | 174 | 164 |
| Kankinara | 129 | 134 | 137 | 111 | 125 | 130 | 173 | 182 | 177 |
| Raniganj | 153 | 188 | 180 | 110 | 120 | 120 | 160 | 142 | 161 |
| Calcutta | 138 | 142 | 142 | 123 | 135 | 138 | 179 | 184 | 182 |
| Gouripore | 132 | 137 | 138 | 119 | 134 | 136 | 159 | 170 | 161 |
| Serampore | 134 | 142 | 142 | 121 | 136 | 137 | 165 | 177 | 171 |
| Kanchrapara | 133 | 141 | 137 | 128 | 142 | 148 | 172 | 172 | 171 |

(a) General rise in the prices of pulses.

(b) Re-appearance of barley at higher prices.

(c) Rise in the prices of gur, salt, fish, potatoes, and tea, of course and tea.

(d) Rise in the prices of chilies and dals.

(e) Rise in the prices of peas, lentils and tobacco.

AT 18 SELECTED URBAN CENTRES

1944=100)

| All articles of food | | | Fuel and Lighting | | | Miscellaneous | | | Name of Centre and State |
|----------------------|------------|----------|-------------------|------------|----------|---------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | I.—Bombay: |
| 154 | 174 | 179 | 109 | 97 | 102 | 160 | 178 | 185 | Hnbli |
| 144 | 145 | 147 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 165 | 160 | 170e | Sorat |
| 170 | 183 | 187 | 168 | 122 | 128 | 152 | 160 | 165 | Dohad |
| | | | | | | | | | II.—Punjab (I): |
| x | x | 168 | x | x | 108 | x | x | 174 | Amritsar |
| | | | | | | | | | III.—Uttar Pradesh: |
| 162 | 164 | 170 | 120 | 126 | 125 | 164 | 212 | 253f | Lucknow |
| 157 | 169 | 172 | 114 | 139 | 139 | 154 | 153 | 162 | Agra |
| 167 | 182 | 182 | 121 | 125 | 126 | 134 | 153 | 152 | Bareilly |
| 190 | 176 | 186 | 131 | 123 | 124 | 477 | 275 | 280 | Banaras |
| 181 | 184 | 189 | 120 | 115 | 116 | 154 | 172 | 169 | Meerut |
| | | | | | | | | | IV.—Bihar: |
| 193 | 212 | 218 | 144 | 137 | 135 | 202 | 173 | 184g | Patna |
| | | | | | | | | | V.—West Bengal: |
| 162 | 166 | 169 | 96 | 99 | 101 | 160 | 160 | 179h | Howrah |
| 164 | 164 | 172 | 123 | 113 | 117 | 169 | 238 | 239 | Budge-Budge |
| 154 | 163 | 163 | 104 | 99 | 98 | 164 | 153 | 165i | Kankioare |
| 172 | 174 | 172 | 205 | 163 | 163 | 182 | 182 | 181 | Raniganj |
| 164 | 173 | 175 | 108 | 107 | 105 | 163 | 173 | 174 | Calcutta |
| 148 | 163 | 167 | 137 | 131 | 132 | 163 | 180 | 178 | Gooripore |
| 151 | 163 | 165 | 123 | 121 | 121 | 185 | 193 | 188 | Serampore |
| 160 | 164 | 168 | 123 | 128 | 129 | 162 | 186 | 184 | Kanchrapara |

(f) Rise in the prices of *pan-supari*.(g) Rise in the prices of *pan* and tobacco.(h) Rise in the prices of *pan*, tobacco, hair oil and washing soap.(i) Rise in the price of *pan*.

(x) Returns not received,

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AT 12 SELECTED RURAL CENTRES

(Base : 1944=100)

| Name of Centres | Cereals | | | Pulses | | | Other articles of food | | |
|----------------------|----------|------------|------------------|----------|------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|----------|
| | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| <i>Eastern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Bamra . | 176 | 171 | 181 ^a | 88 | 101 | 105 | 189 | 188 | 185 |
| 2. Maibang . | 131 | 186 | 186 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 156 | 155 | 155 |
| 3. Shankargarh . | 133 | 176 | 175 | 126 | 178 | 183 | 204 | 205 | 205 |
| 4. Sonaili . | 238 | 287 | 285 | 134 | 183 | 178 | 207 | 236 | 234 |
| <i>Northern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Multapi . | 160 | 199 | 206 | 127 | 180 | 183 | 203 | 183 | 182 |
| 6. Nana . | 310 | 312 | 292 ^b | 276 | 231 | 231 | 239 | 249 | 249 |
| 7. Salamatpur . | 193 | 209 | 218 | 172 | 252 | 250 | 902 | 210 | 217 |
| <i>Southern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Krishna . | 184 | 256 | 255 | 146 | 184 | 178 | 199 | 214 | 211 |
| 9. Lakh . | 186 | 178 | 170 | 176 | 164 | 176 ^c | 173 | 172 | 172 |
| 10. Malur . | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 11. Muniguda . | 208 | 353 | 352 | 234 | 263 | 263 | 255 | 316 | 316 |
| 12. Kudchi . | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |

| Name of Centres | All articles of food | | | Fuel & Lighting | | | Clothing | | | Miscellaneous | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------|----------|-----------------|------------|------------------|----------|------------|------------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 | May, '50 | April, '51 | May, '51 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| <i>Eastern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Bamra . | 170 | 170 | 174 | 89 | 112 | 125 ^d | 189 | 166 | 166 | 182 | 185 | 184 |
| 2. Maibang . | 152 | 156 | 159 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 118 | 153 | 153 | 169 | 167 | 167 |
| 3. Shankargarh . | 163 | 190 | 192 | 98 | 101 | 101 | 131 | 140 | 140 | 146 | 137 | 137 |
| 4. Sonaili . | 237 | 249 | 247 | 114 | 109 | 125 ^d | 150 | 255 | 254 | 462 | 300 | 299 |
| <i>Northern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Multapi . | 177 | 184 | 186 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 124 | 133 | 135 | 162 | 179 | 179 |
| 6. Nana . | 258 | 260 | 260 | 154 | 140 | 144 | 147 | 159 | 202 ^e | 188 | 208 | 208 |
| 7. Salamatpur . | 194 | 219 | 224 | 129 | 160 | 160 | 139 | 146 | 142 | 207 | 220 | 220 |
| <i>Southern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Krishna . | 192 | 219 | 216 | 151 | 161 | 163 | 131 | 169 | 179 ^f | 169 | 218 | 218 |
| 9. Lakh . | 176 | 171 | 175 | 93 | 86 | 86 | 111 | 131 | 132 | 147 | 150 | 150 |
| 10. Malur . | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 11. Muniguda . | 242 | 316 | 321 | 128 | 105 | 105 | 126 | 231 | 255 ^g | 177 | 212 | 212 |
| 12. Kudchi . | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |

- (a) Rise in the price of rice.
 (b) Fall in the prices of wheat and barley.
 (c) General rise in the prices of pulses.
 (d) Rise in the price of kerosene oil.
 (e) Rise in the prices of dhoti and shirt.
 (f) Rise in the prices of shirt and vest.
 (g) Rise in the prices of dhoti and vest.
 (h) Rise in the price of gun.
 (i) Fall in the price of gun.
 (j) Fall in the prices of dhoti and shirt.
 (x) Under compilation.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RURAL PRICES IN THE MADRAS STATE
(Base : July, 1935 to June 1936=100)

| District | Rural Centres | Index Numbers | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | May, 1950 | April, 1951 | May, 1951 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Visakhapatnam . . . | Adivivaram . . . | 434 | 456 | 464 |
| Srikakulam . . . | Thettangi . . . | 471 | 524 | 521 |
| West Godavari . . . | Alamuru . . . | 414 | 444 | 440 |
| Bellary . . . | Madavaram . . . | 478 | 480 | 480 |
| South Arcot . . . | Puliyur . . . | 440 | 450 | 450 |
| " . . . | Agaram . . . | 393 | 409 | 423 |
| Tiruchirapalli . . . | Thulayanatham . . . | 500 | 485 | 485 |
| Madhurai . . . | Eriodu . . . | 410 | 501 | 505 |
| " . . . | Gokilapuram . . . | 429 | 465 | 467 |
| Coimbatore . . . | Kinathukadavu . . . | 419 | 446 | 443 |
| Malabar . . . | Koduvalli . . . | 589 | 658 | 654 |
| Chingleput . . . | Guduvanchori . . . | 430 | 449 | 447 |
| " . . . | Kunnathur . . . | 436 | 472 | 479 |

Source.—Public (Economics & Statistics) Department, Government of Madras.

ALL INDIA INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Economic Adviser's Index Numbers of wholesale prices, comprise selected items under the groups Food, Industrial Raw Materials, Semi-Manufactures, Manufactured Articles and Miscellaneous. Since from the point of view of the working classes, the Food group together with its sub-groups and Textile products are of importance, the index numbers relating to these groups are also given along with the General Index.

(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

| | Cereals | Pulses | Other articles of food | All food articles | Textile products | General Index |
|--------------------|---------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1947 Average . . . | 312 | 471 | 232 | 292 | 314 | 297 |
| 1948 Average . . . | 445 | 426 | 269 | 375 | 406 | 368 |
| 1949 Average . . . | 466 | 439 | 277 | 390 | 398 | 381 |
| 1950 Average . . . | 472 | 451 | 314 | 411 | 402 | 401 |
| 1950— | | | | | | |
| May . . . | 457 | 402 | 319 | 402 | 401 | 394 |
| June . . . | 456 | 409 | 321 | 403 | 399 | 396 |
| July . . . | 475 | 461 | 335 | 423 | 400 | 405 |
| August . . . | 473 | 470 | 340 | 427 | 402 | 409 |
| September . . . | 485 | 475 | 339 | 430 | 402 | 413 |
| October . . . | 495 | 484 | 319 | 427 | 403 | 411 |
| November . . . | 521 | 509 | 281 | 424 | 403 | 411 |
| December . . . | 510 | 507 | 291 | 424 | 404 | 413 |
| 1951— | | | | | | |
| January . . . | 487 | 509 | 293 | 414 | 406 | 414 |
| February . . . | 487 | 509 | 294 | 414 | 430 | 423 |
| March . . . | 488 | 518 | 288 | 412 | 457 | 439 |
| April . . . | 490 | 501 | 289 | 413 | 501 | 458 |
| May . . . | 489 | 515 | 289 | 413 | 496 | 457 |

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

Absenteeism

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA
(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled to work)

| Month | Cotton Mill Industry | | | | | | | Woolen Industry | |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Bombay (b) 2 | Ahmed- abad (b) 3 | Sholapur (b) 4 | Madras (a) 5 | Madura (a) 6 | Coimba- tore (a) 7 | Kanpur (a) 8 | Kanpur (d) 9 | Dharsana (b) 10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1947 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 14.4 | 6.4 | 19.1 | 10.3 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 16.1 | 11.5 | — |
| 1948 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 13.3 | 5.9 | 18.1 | 9.1 | 13.9 | 9.6 | 16.1 | 10.6 | — |
| 1949 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 15.9 | 7.4 | 21.3 | 8.6 | 13.1 | 8.1 | 15.6 | 11.0 | — |
| 1950 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 14.5 | 8.4 | 20.1 | 9.5 | 14.6 | 9.7 | 16.1 | 12.5 | 5.3 |
| May | 16.4 | 9.6 | 23.5 | 9.7 | 14.2 | 20.4 | 20.8 | 25.8 | 5.0 |
| June | 15.2 | 8.9 | 19.9 | 9.9 | 15.8 | 10.6 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 5.9 |
| July | 13.9 | 8.3 | 20.3 | 9.4 | 16.1 | 7.4 | 17.9 | 13.1 | 6.2 |
| August | 12.3 | 8.1 | 17.6 | 9.2 | 14.6 | 8.6 | 16.7 | 8.0 | 5.8 |
| September | * | 8.4 | 19.0 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 8.5 | 15.6 | 7.9 | 13.3 |
| October | * | 7.8 | 18.3 | 9.5 | 14.3 | 8.1 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 13.4 |
| November | 13.6 | 7.8 | 18.8 | 8.9 | 13.3 | 9.4 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 12.7 |
| December | 13.8 | 7.9 | 18.3 | 8.5 | 13.6 | 8.4 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 13.7 |
| 1951 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 12.1 | 7.4 | 18.1 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 5.5 |
| February | 12.8 | 7.8 | 19.4 | 8.6 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 13.7 | 12.0 |
| March | 13.0 | 9.0 | 18.7 | 8.7 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 13.9 | 15.4 |
| April | 13.6 | 8.9 | 20.3 | 8.8 | 13.0 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 14.3 | 20.4 |
| May | — | — | — | 8.7 | 12.2 | 11.6 | — | — | 17.9 |

| Month | Engineering Industry | | Tele- graph Work- shops | Tramway Work- shops | Iron and Steel Industry | Ord- nance Factories | Cement Factories | Match Factories | Leather Industry |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Bombay (b) 11 | West Bengal (c) 12 | All India (a) 13 | All India (a) 14 | All India (a) 15 | All India (a) 16 | All India (a) 17 | All India (a) 18 | All India (a) 19 |
| 1947 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 13.8 | — | — | — | — | 10.0 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 13.3 |
| 1948 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 13.4 | — | — | — | 14.3 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 8.0 |
| 1949 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 13.6 | — | — | — | 13.5 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 11.3 |
| 1950 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 13.1 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 15.7 | 12.4 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 8.4 |
| May | 18.9 | 15.5 | 10.8 | 17.2 | 15.2 | 11.8 | 16.5 | 14.9 | 13.7 |
| June | 14.0 | 12.3 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 14.4 | 9.4 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 7.0 |
| July | 12.0 | 9.3 | 7.9 | 14.4 | 12.2 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 23.8 |
| August | 10.1 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 6.9 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 4.0 |
| September | 11.1 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 12.2 | 10.5 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 1.9 |
| October | 10.0 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 20.1 | 10.6 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 4.9 |
| November | 12.9 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 5.2 |
| December | 11.8 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | — |
| 1951 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 11.2 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 14.7 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 2.4 |
| February | 13.0 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 4.3 |
| March | 14.8 | 10.1 | 8.2 | 13.9 | 11.5 | 9.1 | 14.0 | 9.5 | 7.4 |
| April | 16.5 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 13.5 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 11.2 | — |
| May | — | — | 11.2 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 15.0 | 12.2 | — |

Sources.—

(a) Government of India; Labour Bureau.

(b) Government of Bombay; Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information).

(c) Government of West Bengal; Labour Commissioner.

(d) Employers' Association of Northern India.

* There was a general strike in the Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay City.

*Absenteeism in Manufacturing Industries in India, during May,
1951, by Causes*

| 1 | No. of returns 2 | Percentage of absenteeism due to | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | Sickness or accident 3 | Leave other than holidays 4 | Social or religious causes 5 | Other causes 6 | All causes 7 |
| <i>Cotton Mills—</i> | | | | | | |
| Madras State | 33 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 11.2 |
| Madras | 1 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 8.7 |
| Madura | 7 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 12.2 |
| Coimbatore | 15 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 11.6 |
| Tinnevelly | 5 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 13.2 |
| Others | 5 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 9.1 |
| <i>Woollen Mills—</i> | | | | | | |
| Dhariwal | 1 | 1.0 | 15.1 | — | 1.7 | 17.8 |
| <i>Iron and Steel Factories—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 7 | 2.2 | 6.9 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 12.7 |
| West Bengal | 3 | 3.3 | 13.3 | — | 2.8 | 19.4 |
| Bihar | 3 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 10.9 |
| Madras | 1 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 3.2 | — | 8.4 |
| <i>Ordinance Factories—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 19 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 11.4 |
| West Bengal | 3 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 10.4 |
| Bombay | 5 | 0.9 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 11.4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3 | 1.1 | 11.2 | — | 0.7 | 13.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 11.6 |
| Madras | 1 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 8.2 |
| <i>Cement Factories—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 8 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 15.0 |
| Madras | 4 | 2.4 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 16.2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 13.2 |
| West Bengal | 1 | 3.9 | 6.3 | — | 2.7 | 12.9 |
| Bihar | 1 | 5.0 | 6.4 | — | 3.1 | 14.5 |
| <i>Match Factories—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 5 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 13.1 |
| Bombay | 1 | 2.8 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 13.9 |
| West Bengal | 1 | 3.9 | 5.0 | — | 3.8 | 12.7 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1 | 2.4 | 7.1 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 12.9 |
| Assam | 1 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 10.3 |
| Madras | 1 | 7.6 | 4.0 | — | 3.5 | 15.1 |
| <i>Tramway Workshops—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 4 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 12.6 |
| Bombay | 1 | 1.3 | 2.8 | — | 2.5 | 6.6 |
| Calcutta | 1 | 2.5 | 8.1 | — | 2.6 | 13.2 |
| Madras | 1 | 6.0 | — | 9.5 | 0.9 | 16.4 |
| Delhi | 1 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 26.3 |
| <i>Telegraph Workshops—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 2 | 2.5 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 11.2 |
| Bombay | 1 | 1.8 | 16.0 | 1.7 | — | 19.5 |
| West Bengal | 1 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 6.3 |

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING, MINING AND PLANTATION INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE STATE

| Month | Manufacturing | | | | | | Miscellaneous | Gold Mining | Plantations |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Textile | Engineering | Mineral & Metals | Food and Drink | Chemicals and Dyes | Wood and Ceramics | | | |
| 1949 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average . | 11.8 | 11.8 | — | 19.2 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 14.5 | — |
| 1950 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average . | 11.1 | 12.4 | — | 21.3 | 12.1 | 9.0 | 13.0 | 12.4 | — |
| March . | 10.3 | 13.9 | — | 21.3 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 16.5 | 10.4 | — |
| April . | 12.2 | 13.6 | — | 19.1 | 12.7 | 9.4 | 17.7 | 11.1 | — |
| May . | 14.1 | 14.5 | — | 28.1 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 8.3 | 20.3 | — |
| June . | 11.5 | 12.1 | — | 21.4 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 13.3 | 11.8 | — |
| July . | 9.7 | 10.7 | — | 20.7 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 13.0 | 9.3 | — |
| August . | 11.6 | 10.9 | — | 18.4 | 10.1 | 7.9 | 13.3 | 10.5 | — |
| September . | 10.3 | 11.6 | — | 21.8 | 10.7 | 8.1 | 12.8 | 11.1 | — |
| October . | 9.7 | 9.7 | — | 11.8 | 13.3 | 7.3 | 13.5 | 9.6 | 17.5* |
| November . | 10.2 | 11.0 | — | 14.9 | 13.3 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 20.3 |
| December . | 11.3 | 13.5 | — | 13.3 | 9.9 | 15.1 | 12.8 | 9.5 | 16.5 |
| 1951 | | | | | | | | | |
| January . | 12.5 | 12.5 | — | 14.5 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 18.1 |
| February . | 14.0 | 13.0 | — | 17.9 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 9.8 | 19.9 |
| March . | 14.5 | 12.0 | 14.7† | 18.2 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 18.5 |
| April . | 13.1 | 12.7 | 16.2 | 18.4 | 13.5 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 20.0 |

Absenteeism in Manufacturing, Mining and Plantation Industries in Mysore State during April, 1951, by Causes

| Industry | Number of returns | Percentage of absenteeism due to | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | | Sickness or accident | Social or religious causes | Other causes | | All causes |
| | | | | With leave | Without leave | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Manufacturing—</i> | | | | | | |
| Textiles . . . | 18 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 13.1 |
| Engineering . . | 14 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 12.7 |
| Minerals & Metals | 2 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 8.4 | 16.2 |
| Food and Drink . | 6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 18.4 |
| Chemicals and Dyes . . . | 6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 13.5 |
| Wood and Ceramics. | 9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Miscellaneous . . | 7 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 9.3 |
| Gold Mining . . . | 3 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 10.3 |
| Plantations . . . | 14 | — | — | — | — | 20.9 |

Source.—Labour Commissioner, Mysore.

* The figures were previously being included under "Food & Drink".

† The figures were previously being included under "Engineering".

Employment Service

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

| Period | No. of exchanges at the end of the period | No. of registra- tions dur- ing the period | No. of applicants placed in employ- ment during the period | No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the period | No. of employers using the exchanges during the period | No. of vacancies notified during the period | No. of vacancies outstand- ing at the end of the period |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 15th August, 1947 to 31st December, 1947 | 53 | 207,838 | 61,729 | 236,734 | 2,879* | 97,892 | 68,756 |
| 1948 | 54 | 808,787 | 259,774 | 239,033 | 3,422* | 380,118 | 55,131 |
| 1949 | 55 | 1,006,351 | 256,809 | 274,335 | 4,483* | 362,011 | 29,292 |
| 1950 | 57 | 1,210,358 | 331,193 | 330,743 | 5,566* | 419,307 | 28,189 |
| April | 54 | 91,897 | 23,837 | 281,972 | 5,233 | 34,938 | 29,482 |
| May | 64 | 108,021 | 29,434 | 305,003 | 5,940 | 39,735 | 31,484 |
| June | 64 | 109,034 | 29,850 | 322,958 | 5,948 | 36,901 | 27,011 |
| July | 64 | 121,017 | 29,393 | 345,395 | 6,919 | 34,900 | 24,388 |
| August | 65 | 119,682 | 29,021 | 365,732 | 6,135 | 34,858 | 23,432 |
| September | 65 | 101,585 | 29,377 | 347,944 | 6,313 | 34,802 | 23,396 |
| October | 66 | 92,835 | 27,302 | 338,311 | 5,523 | 34,006 | 25,260 |
| November | 66 | 114,139 | 34,554 | 333,628 | 5,879 | 43,078 | 27,570 |
| December | 67 | 115,330 | 33,809 | 330,743 | 5,739 | 41,604 | 28,189 |
| 1951— | | | | | | | |
| January | 67 | 120,059 | 34,631 | 345,159 | 6,048 | 39,282 | 29,987 |
| February | 67 | 107,963 | 32,978 | 343,748 | 6,011 | 39,625 | 29,728 |
| March | 67 | 112,904 | 38,253 | 337,092 | 6,857 | 44,202 | 25,590 |
| April | 122 | 113,437 | 35,396 | 331,372 | 6,387 | 41,813 | 24,547 |
| May | 124 | 115,685 | 34,719 | 328,837 | 7,020 | 43,089 | 29,186 |

* Monthly averages.

Employment Exchange Statistics for May, 1951, by States

| State or Region | No. of exchanges | No. of registra- tions | No. of applicants placed in employ- ment during the month | No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the month | No. of employers using exchanges | No. of vacancies notified | No. of vacancies outstand- ing |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Assam | 3 | 2,925 | 1,027 | 9,142 | 81 | 1,192 | 553 |
| Bihar | 15 | 7,763 | 2,870 | 25,186 | 254 | 2,716 | 4,279 |
| Bombay | 10 | 12,590 | 3,092 | 33,020 | 799 | 4,006 | 2,282 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6 | 5,139 | 1,023 | 16,926 | 223 | 1,296 | 1,119 |
| Madras | 28 | 17,924 | 4,589 | 69,141 | 889 | 6,780 | 3,544 |
| Orissa | 2 | 490 | 106 | 1,424 | 27 | 82 | 389 |
| Punjab | 14 | 9,994 | 2,635 | 19,472 | 709 | 3,586 | 2,229 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30 | 33,121 | 14,365 | 62,832 | 3,120 | 16,330 | 5,847 |
| West Bengal | 6 | 15,062 | 2,521 | 63,802 | 383 | 3,687 | 2,911 |
| Hyderabad | 3 | 1,498 | 239 | 8,841 | 50 | 199 | 448 |
| Delhi, Rajasthan & Ajmer | 8 | 9,179 | 2,252 | 18,451 | 485 | 3,215 | 2,585 |
| Total | 124 | 115,685 | 34,719 | 328,837 | 7,020 | 43,089 | 26,186 |

Source.—Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment.

TRAINING STATISTICS

| Month | No. of centres at the end of the period | Number of persons undergoing training at the end of the period | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|------------|-------|----------------|---------|
| | | Technical | Vocational | Women | Apprenticeship | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1947— | | | | | | |
| September | 187 | 5,800 | 1,878 | 893 | 205 | 8,336† |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| May | 316 | 8,120 | 3,415 | 229 | 651 | 12,415† |
| 1949— | | | | | | |
| May | 516 | 11,288 | 4,696 | 278 | 2,566 | 18,828† |
| 1950— | | | | | | |
| May | 169 | 3,399 | 696 | 142 | 128 | 4,365 |
| June | 128 | 4,142 | 656 | 138 | 11 | 4,947 |
| July | 98 | 6,022 | 1,162 | 322 | — | 7,506 |
| August | 63 | 8,635 | 1,886 | 349 | — | 10,870 |
| September | 63 | 9,465 | 2,215 | 340 | — | 12,020 |
| October | 63 | 9,238 | 2,136 | 327 | — | 11,701 |
| November | 63 | 8,730 | 2,082 | 318 | — | 11,139 |
| December | 63 | 8,466 | 2,014 | 338 | — | 10,818 |
| 1951— | | | | | | |
| January | 63 | 8,293 | 1,989 | 331 | — | 10,613 |
| February | 63 | 8,217 | 1,950 | 331 | — | 10,498 |
| March | 63 | 8,037 | 1,925 | 328 | — | 10,290 |
| April | 84 | 7,964 | 1,831 | 282 | 606 | 10,683 |
| May | 204 | 7,906 | 1,745 | 270 | 744 | 10,655 |

† Excluding disabled persons.

Training Statistics for April, 1951, by States

| State | No. of Centres | Number of persons undergoing training | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | | Technical | Vocational | Women | Apprenticeship | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Assam | 1 | 250 | 83 | — | — | 333 |
| Bihar | 3 | 398 | 64 | — | — | 462 |
| Bombay | 5 | 845 | 100 | — | — | 945 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 311 | 104 | — | — | 415 |
| Madras | 10 | 824 | 89 | 54 | — | 967 |
| Orissa | 2 | 265 | 48 | — | — | 313 |
| Punjab | 6 | 862 | 325 | — | — | 1,187 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 122 | 1,332 | 312 | 114 | 417 | 2,175 |
| West Bengal | 38 | 1,621 | 381 | — | 327 | 2,329 |
| Mysore | 3 | 211 | 38 | — | — | 249 |
| P.E.P.S.U. | 1 | 88 | — | — | — | 88 |
| Rajasthan | 1 | 76 | — | — | — | 76 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 4 | 268 | 38 | — | — | 306 |
| Ajmer | 1 | 110 | — | — | — | 110 |
| Coorg | 1 | 35 | 24 | 16 | — | 75 |
| Delhi | 4 | 427 | 125 | 86 | — | 638 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 83 | 14 | — | — | 97 |
| Total | 204 | 7,906 | 1,745 | 270 | 744 | 10,655 |

Note.—Apart from the figures given above, 191 Primary School Teachers and 91 Instructor trainees were also undergoing training at the end of May, 1951.

Source.—Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment.

Labour in Coal Mines

TABLE I

TOTAL NUMBER OF MAN-SHIFTS WORKED IN COAL MINES

| Month | Under-ground | Open workings | Surface | Total |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1950— | | | | |
| May | 3,631,651 | 837,293 | 2,955,126 | 7,424,070 |
| June | 3,638,066 | 750,791 | 2,887,470 | 7,276,327 |
| July | 3,750,430 | 649,837 | 3,147,860 | 7,548,127 |
| August | 4,272,546 | 749,919 | 3,282,463 | 8,304,928 |
| September | 4,573,790 | 674,920 | 3,377,501 | 8,626,211 |
| October | 4,142,745 | 1,183,517 | 3,212,622 | 8,538,884 |
| November | 3,906,055 | 776,519 | 3,121,111 | 7,803,685 |
| December | 4,303,106 | 826,952 | 3,260,009 | 8,390,067 |
| 1951— | | | | |
| January | 4,424,373 | 812,503 | 3,260,528 | 8,497,404 |
| February | 4,319,962 | 803,502 | 3,150,177 | 8,273,641 |
| March | 4,425,146 | 835,955 | 3,172,504 | 8,433,605 |
| April | 4,390,474 | 780,275 | 3,201,983 | 8,372,732 |

TABLE II

PERCENTAGE OF ABSENTEEISM AMONG WORKERS IN COAL MINES

| Month | Under-ground | Open workings | Surface | Overall |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| 1950— | | | | |
| May | — | — | — | 14.30 |
| June | — | — | — | 14.00 |
| July | 15.65 | 15.32 | 10.67 | 14.27 |
| August | 15.55 | 13.63 | 10.83 | 13.57 |
| September | 17.76 | 23.29 | 10.03 | 13.56 |
| October | 16.69 | 14.72 | 10.68 | 14.24 |
| November | 17.08 | 13.80 | 10.98 | 14.47 |
| December | 15.01 | 10.53 | 9.83 | 13.73 |
| 1951— | | | | |
| January | 14.82 | 18.18 | 10.32 | 14.03 |
| February | 15.47 | 12.90 | 9.71 | 11.96 |
| March | 15.44 | 13.33 | 11.12 | 13.59 |
| April | 14.91 | 13.95 | 10.26 | 13.10 |

Source.—Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad.

TABLE III
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF UNDERGROUND MINERS AND LOADERS IN
COAL MINES

| | Jharia | | | | Raniganj | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | Basic Wages | Dearness allowance | Other cash payments | Total | Basic Wages | Dearness allowance | Other cash payments | Total |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1950 | | | | | | | | |
| May .. | 4 2 0 | 5 14 0 | 1 7 0 | 11 7 0 | 3 9 0 | 5 5 0 | 1 10 0 | 10 8 0 |
| June .. | 4 3 5 | 6 3 3 | 1 6 9 | 11 13 5 | 4 3 11 | 6 10 4 | 1 7 10 | 12 6 1 |
| July .. | 4 7 0 | 6 7 1 | 1 7 6 | 12 6 4 | 4 2 8 | 5 4 9 | 1 6 0 | 10 13 5 |
| August | 4 5 4 | 6 5 8 | 1 8 9 | 12 3 9 | 3 4 3 | 4 12 1 | 1 3 2 | 9 3 6 |
| September | 4 5 1 | 6 4 7 | 1 7 1 | 12 0 9 | 3 12 9 | 5 8 7 | 1 4 1 | 10 9 4 |
| October | 4 2 8 | 6 1 9 | 1 3 7 | 11 8 1 | 4 0 5 | 5 13 6 | 1 5 8 | 11 3 7 |
| November | 4 5 7 | 6 4 0 | 1 5 3 | 11 15 7 | 3 12 3 | 5 8 7 | 1 4 3 | 10 9 1 |
| December | 4 11 5 | 7 0 9 | 1 8 0 | 13 4 11 | 4 0 4 | 5 8 0 | 1 6 10 | 10 4 9 |
| 1951 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 4 9 9 | 6 15 0 | 1 7 1 | 12 15 10 | 3 1 11 | 5 9 6 | 1 5 6 | 10 0 11 |
| February | 4 5 5 | 6 9 7 | 1 6 7 | 12 5 7 | 3 15 2 | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | 11 5 2 |
| March .. | 4 11 11 | 7 13 3 | 1 7 10 | 14 1 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 1 12 1 | 11 12 1 |
| April .. | 3 15 7 | 5 6 4 | 1 4 3 | 10 10 2 | 3 15 11 | 5 13 4 | 1 6 4 | 9 3 7 |

TABLE IV
PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE COAL MINES

| | Output (in tons) per man-shift for | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Miners and loaders | All persons employed in underground and open workings | All persons employed above and below ground |
| 1950— | | | |
| May | 1.07 | 0.57 | 0.34 |
| June | 0.98 | 0.52 | 0.31 |
| July | 1.01 | 0.52 | 0.30 |
| August | 0.96 | 0.50 | 0.29 |
| September | 0.96 | 0.52 | 0.32 |
| October | 0.96 | 0.48 | 0.30 |
| November | 1.03 | 0.54 | 0.32 |
| December | 1.00 | 0.54 | 0.33 |
| 1951— | | | |
| January | 1.01 | 0.55 | 0.34 |
| February | 1.01 | 0.55 | 0.34 |
| March | 0.89 | 0.55 | 0.36 |
| April | 1.06 | 0.58 | |

Source.—Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad.

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